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NFL Results
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Andorra	8.50 F	Iceland	175 IKR	Oman	1.000 Rials
Antilles	10 F.F.	Iran	115 Rials	Poland	18 000 Zl
Austria	25 S	Israel	NIS 4.50	Portugal	180 Esc.
Bahrain	0.800 Din	Italy	2.200 Lire	Qatar	9.00 Rials
Belgium	55 B.Fr.	Jordan	1 JD	Rep. of Ireland	95 P.
Bulgaria	40 Leva	Kenya	Shs. 40	Réunion	10 F.F.
Cyprus	C£ 1.00	Kuwait	500 Fils	Saudi Arabia	8.00 R.
Czechoslovakia	35 Kr	Lebanon	U.S.$1.10	Spain	175 Ptas
Denmark	13.00 D.Kr.	Libya	L.Din 0.60	Sweden	11.00 S.Kr
Egypt	E.P. 4.500	Luxembourg	55 L.Fr	Switzerland	2.80 S.Fr
Finland	10.00 F.M.	Madeira	185 Esc.	Tunisia	1.000 Din
France	8.50 F	Morocco	11.00 Dh	Turkey	T.L. 7 000
Germany	3.00 D.M.	Netherlands	3.25 Fl.	U.A.E.	9.50 Dirh
Great Britain	£0.75	Norway	13.00 N.Kr.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.$2.00
Greece	220 Dr.	Nigeria	16.00 Naira	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.30
Hungary	127 Ft.			Yugoslavia	43 D.

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Laurent Rebours/The Associated Press

Euphoria in Lyon as France Wins the Davis Cup

The French Davis Cup players, Guy Forget, left, waving the French flag, and Henri Leconte, after winning the Davis Cup tennis final Sunday in Lyon. Forget beat Pete Sampras to give France an unbeatable 3-1 lead over the U.S. team. Page 17.

Israeli Ministers, Denouncing U.S., Stand by Shamir

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli cabinet decided Sunday not to alter its refusal to attend peace talks with Arab states in Washington on Wednesday, and government ministers continued to express outrage over what they said was heavy-handed brokering of the negotiations by the United States.

The cabinet's decision came after Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir reported at its weekly session that the Bush administration had not made any concessions to Israel's demands about the procedure of the talks during negotiations over the last two days.

According to army radio, Mr. Shamir told the cabinet during the three-hour session that Israel would hold to its position that it will not be prepared to begin talks until next week, "at least until it receives clarifications or further appeals from the U.S. administration."

Some officials said that a last-minute compromise was possible, noting that Israel's chief diplomatic spokesman, Benjamin Netanyahu, was to leave for Washington this week, possibly accompanied by officials who could be available for the talks on Wednesday.

But Mr. Shamir's leading aide, Yossi Ben-Aharon, who is head of the team negotiating with Syria, denied that these officials would attend the talks and sharply denounced American handling of the process.

"The way the thing is being conducted by the United States very much bothers us and outrages us," Mr. Ben-Aharon told army radio. "We see that the Arab states, the Arab elements with whom we must conduct negotiations, have the impression the United States is on their side."

The cabinet's decision appeared to strengthen the possibility that Israel will be the only party absent when the United States convenes the talks, which are supposed to consist of separate bilateral negotiations between Israel and each of the other groups: Syria, Lebanon, and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

All of the Arab parties have said they will appear for the sessions on Wednesday in Washington.

The tough Israeli stand was opposed by Foreign Minister David Levy, who warned that it would serve only to damage Israel's image by making it appear as the intransigent party in the peace process, officials said.

Mr. Levy, who has been the strongest advocate of the talks within the government, said that Israel was acting "out of anger rather than logic," and "treating marginal issues as if they were substantive," Israeli radio reported.

Mr. Shamir originally proposed the five-day delay in Israel's attendance at the talks because he was irritated about the move by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to send out invitations to the Washington sessions despite Israel's objections.

Mr. Baker acted shortly after meeting Mr. Shamir in Washington, but before Mr. Shamir could take his case to President George Bush.

Israel believes the talks should take place in or near the Middle East, not in Washington. Syria and the Palestinians originally proposed that the negotiations continue in Madrid, the site of the open-

See TALKS, Page 6

Hostage Release Is Imminent, Kidnappers Say

Group Cites Overall Deal, Israel Frees Arab Prisoners

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel on Sunday released 25 Arab prisoners from a prison in southern Lebanon, and a Shiite Muslim group in Beirut said an American hostage, Joseph J. Cicippio, would be freed within 24 hours as part of a "comprehensive solution" to the problem of Middle East captives.

Israel's gesture and the statement by the Shiite group, the Revolutionary Justice Organization, raised expectations that the two other American hostages in Lebanon would be released soon.

[Syria said Sunday that it expected the last three American hostages to be free within a week, Reuters reported from Damascus.

["We expect American hostage Joseph Cicippio to be freed tomorrow," a senior Foreign Ministry official said. Syria expected the other two American hostages to be freed by Sunday, he added.]

Israeli officials said they had reason to hope that the deal would include the freeing of hundreds more Arab prisoners in Israel in exchange for Israeli servicemen missing in Lebanon, or their remains.

The statement by the Revolutionary Justice Organization said that following talks mediated by the United Nations, "positive results and a comprehensive solution have been reached to close this file once and for all in a manner that will accomplish the interests and demands of all sides."

The message was accompanied by a photograph of Mr. Cicippio, according to news agency reports. Mr. Cicippio, 61, was the comptroller of the American University of Beirut when he was abducted on Sept. 12, 1986.

Mr. Cicippio would be the seventh Western hostage to be released since Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, began an initiative to free Middle East captives last summer. Israel has released 131 Arab prisoners as part of the process.

A UN envoy, Giandomenico Picco, met Sunday in Damascus with Foreign Minister Farouk Shara to deliver a message thanking Syria for its role in the initiative, news agencies said.

In addition to Mr. Cicippio, the Americans being held by Lebanese Shiite groups are Alann Steen, a journalism instructor at Beirut University College, and Terry A. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press. An Italian and two Germans are also missing in Lebanon, although it has been unclear if they would be included in any general exchange.

On the surface, Israel's release of prisoners Sunday was unusual because it did not come in response to any specific concession by Lebanese groups on missing Israelis. Israel is still seeking information on four missing servicemen, and strongly suspects that one, Ron Arad, an airman, may be alive.

However, officials here hinted that the government had received indications from the United Nations that it would soon receive information on the airman, as well as the remains of the two soldiers confirmed killed.

"We hope as a result of the initiative of the secretary-general we will not just know more but we will be able to close this chapter," said Uri Lubrani, Israel's chief hostage negotiator.

"It's possible to assume that they are talking about an all-encompassing deal that also includes us," he said.

The developments come as a relief to Israeli officials, who feared that Iran and the Lebanese groups it backs had decided to exclude Israel's Arab prisoners and missing servicemen from bargaining in connection with the hostages.

When two hostages, including the Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, were released two weeks ago, statements from Iran and the Hezbollah organization in south Lebanon said the link to Israel had been eliminated.

Sources said Israel on Sunday also provided a videotape to the United Nations of Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, a Shiite cleric abducted by Israel in southern Lebanon in 1989 in an effort to obtain leverage for a prisoner exchange.

Soviet Disunion: Yeltsin and Ukraine Accelerate the Process

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

MOSCOW — Quietly assuming control over the Kremlin's purse-strings this weekend, Boris N. Yeltsin effectively made the vestiges of central Soviet authority an extension of his Russian government.

The move seemed almost routine after the torrent of shock and high drama since the collapse of the Kremlin coup 14 weeks ago — a "working meeting" between Presidents Yeltsin and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a brief communiqué announcing the satisfactory resolution of the latest financial crunch.

Yet the surrender of financial control to Russia effectively means the end of whatever lingering autonomy and authority Mr. Gorbachev's battered government still had.

That, coinciding with what was shaping to be an overwhelming vote in the Ukraine for independence, confirmed what had become increasingly clear all through November: that the "Soviet Union" that Mr. Gorbachev had struggled so hard to retain was little more than a label of convenience until Russia, the Ukraine and their neighbors sorted out their increasingly separate fates.

The developments seemed to open a new chapter in the extraordinary saga of the disintegration of the world's largest empire. It was a measure of the unforeseeable directions things have taken that an event that would have roused anxiety and consternation only a month ago — the transfer of central control to Mr. Yeltsin's Russian Republic — now came almost as a relief.

Somewhere in the chaotic events of the past month — in the growing awareness that the Ukraine was inexorably headed for independence, in the bankruptcy of the central government, in Mr. Yeltsin's increasing readiness to assume the debts and responsibilities of the old center and in his impatience to launch changes — it became evident that the center was failing to hold, but that this might not be as catastrophic as Mr. Gorbachev made it out to be.

Whether Mr. Yeltsin planned this is moot. But by waiting until the central government was on the brink of default in its foreign debt and unable to meet its internal payroll, he ensured that his assumption of these responsibilities would be greeted abroad, at home and among republics that still have sizable all-union institutions.

The catalyst, however, was less Mr. Yeltsin's ambition than the Ukraine, the huge republic whose simmering national aspirations have long figured as a threat to the Soviet empire. Both Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yeltsin last week reiterated a truth long familiar in

See SOVIETS, Page 6

As First Step, U.S. Will Send Special Envoy to Kiev

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration plans to appoint a special envoy to the Ukraine, assuming that its vote for independence Sunday passes and is certified by election observers as free and fair, according to administration officials.

The move would be the first in what could be a lengthy diplomatic process that administration officials expect will end with U.S. recognition of the Ukraine as an independent country.

Administration officials said that the White House planned to issue a lengthy, delicately balanced statement on Monday or Tuesday making clear that it welcomed the Ukrainian independence vote, but that it was not going to rush immediately to formally recognize independence and open an embassy in Kiev, as it is doing with the newly independent Baltic republics.

The officials said the White House statement would say that an envoy was being appointed to meet with the Ukrainian leadership on concerns that Washington hopes can be satisfied before it extends formal diplomatic recognition.

Administration officials hope that if the Ukraine can be induced to address these issues, it will ease concerns in the United States and Western Europe about nuclear weapons based on Ukrainian soil, and also calm the concerns of Russia and other republics.

Voters in the Ukraine opt overwhelmingly for independence, according to early reports. Page 2.

Administration officials said that the special envoy would focus on three broad areas of discussion with the Ukrainians.

First will be human rights, but in particular Washington will seek assurances about the treatment of members of minority groups in the Ukraine, where 11 million of the 52 million people are ethnic Russians. It will ask for assurances that an independent Ukraine will respect international boundaries and boundaries with other Soviet republics.

"Our concern is that any changes in borders will be negotiated peacefully," a senior official said.

Second, the American envoy will ask the Ukrainians to adhere to the recently signed conventional arms reduction treaty and Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, as well as Soviet obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the Biological Weapons Convention. Washington also wants the Ukraine to agree either to destroy the nuclear weapons on its soil or put them under a single unified command with other republics.

Third, the envoy will bring up economic matters. In particular, Washington will discuss how to expedite the introduction of free-market changes, free and fair trade with other republics and the outside world, and debt obligations.

Liu Heung Shing/The Associated Press

S[illegible] army cadets in Kiev registering to vote Sunday in the Ukraine's referendum on independence.

Nabil Ismail/Agence France-Presse

Sheikh Nabil Khawouk, center, a Hezbollah leader, embracing two Arab prisoners Sunday in Sidon, Lebanon. The two were among 25 released by Israeli and allied forces in southern Lebanon.

Oxford Takes a Snapshot Of Words, Nerkish or Not

By Eleanor Blau
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dweebs and dinks have made it, and woopies are in as well. They are among more than 2,000 words and phrases that have come into wide use since 1980 and that have been enshrined — at least for now — in the Oxford Dictionary of New Words, a 322-page volume being published Thursday by the Oxford University Press.

More than half the entries are American, with subjects from drugs to business, health to music. Tiny drawings indicate the field of each: a tree for the environment, a computer terminal for science and technology, an explosion for war and weaponry.

It is the first such work by Oxford. Unlike the revered Oxford English Dictionary, the new book goes beyond etymology by reporting the cultural changes that prompted this or that coinage.

Take *woopie*, a yuppie-inspired epithet for a well-off older person. Woopies have been on the increase in Western societies, the dictionary notes. Hence their significance as consumers.

In fact, these people rate other entries. You can also call them

See WORDS, Page 6

Japan's New Asian Sphere

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Nearly 50 years after Japan began its military conquest of Southeast Asia with a false promise to create a Coprosperity Sphere, countries in the region are competing to gain shares of massive Japanese investment in expectation that it will draw them into a dynamic Western Pacific growth hub.

While attitudes toward Japan remain ambivalent, Southeast Asian officials and company executives readily acknowledge that large-scale relocation of Japanese manufacturing to lower-cost countries of Southeast Asia in recent years has provided a major stimulus to economic growth, industrialization and exports.

"We see it as our shortcut to catching up with developed nations," said Zainal Abidin Sulong, chairman of the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority.

Tay Eng Soon, Singapore's senior minister of state for education, said that Japan had "contributed much to the training and development of our labor forces, and to the upgrading of our technological know-how and facilities."

But with the economic influence of the United States and Europe in relative decline in Southeast Asia, officials and managers are divided over whether Japan wants a partnership based on equality and mutual benefit, or an arrangement that would subordinate the region to Japanese interests.

Many Southeast Asians remember, or have learned about, the brutality of Japan's military occupation of the region, which began at the same time as the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941.

Although the Japanese promised to free Southeast Asia from colonial rule and introduce an East

See ASIANS, Page 11

Early Rounds in a Rape Trial

[illegible]

[illegible] to be unveiled here Monday in the trial of William Kennedy Smith [illegible] six-member jury begins hearing testimony about a poolside encounter at the former winter White House, the Kennedy family's Palm Beach estate.

[illegible] the most publicized [illegible], the trial promises [illegible] as one of the nastiest [illegible] drama with high stakes.

[illegible] found guilty of both counts [illegible] Smith, 31, could [illegible] sentencing guidelines call for a prison term of less than one-third of that. The only one of Joseph and Rose Kennedy's 29 grandchildren to choose a medical career, he also could lose his physician's license.

Mr. Smith's accuser, 30, the stepdaughter of a millionaire business executive, will confront him in a Palm Beach County courtroom so small that Mr. Smith's large and prominent family will have to sit behind the defense table in shifts.

For days, the accuser will have to

See TRIAL, Page 6

Kiosk

Failed Unit Forces Atlantis to Land

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — The space shuttle Atlantis returned home with six astronauts on Sunday, ending a military mission cut short by a failed navigational unit.

NASA shortened the mission by three days after a navigational unit failed on Saturday.

General News

South African political parties agreed on a plan for establishing a new constitution. Page 7.

Business/Finance

Continental and Pirelli broke off talks on linking their tire businesses. Page 9.

Crossword Page 5. *Weather* Page 2.

Tokyo to Apologize for World War II

Reuters

TOKYO — The lower house of the Japanese Diet will mark the 50th anniversary of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor during World War II by apologizing to former enemies, it was reported Sunday.

But in Washington on Sunday, President George Bush ruled out any apology to Japan for the World War II atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, saying the bombings saved countless American lives.

On Dec. 7, the United States will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that propelled the United States into the war.

The two countries are doing much soul-searching in connection with the event.

There have been some suggestions in the United States that Japan owes an apology for Pearl Harbor and that a good time to do it would be at the anniversary ceremonies in Hawaii, which Mr. Bush is to lead.

Mr. Bush, who was shot down by the Japanese while piloting a Navy Avenger torpedo bomber in the Pacific, reacted strongly when told by a television interviewer that some of the Japanese leadership wanted the United States to apologize.

"For what?" he asked, in a taped interview broadcast by ABC News.

Told it was for the destruction of Hiroshima on

See APOLOGY, Page 6

East European Rescue: Tourists' Cash

Geoffrey H. Lipman, president of the World Travel and Tourism Council, told the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development last week that tourism could help rescue the former Soviet bloc from its economic quagmire. He discussed the ideas of the council, which represents airlines, hotel groups and major travel organizations, with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Anyone who has traveled in the Soviet Union knows how primitive it can be. Aren't you being overoptimistic?

A. Our goal is not short-term. We recognize that conditions are bad, but this gives us an opportunity to show how big the potential is.

Q. But don't these countries, particularly the Soviet Union, lack a tradition of service?

A. Yes — as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is zero. But the states of Eastern Europe have started to take steps, and the Baltic republics have been making a conscious effort to improve for the past year.

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Q. Don't you hear criticism that when countries are facing economic collapse and possible food shortages, tourism seems rather frivolous?

A. We always hear that refrain. Our organization was established to counter that particular misperception. The travel and tourism industry, if you look at their impact through the economy, represents 5.5 percent of gross national product on average in the world and provides one in every 15 jobs. So it is not flippant, but a very fundamental economic activity. Growth of travel and tourism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union could represent tens of billions of dollars — and that's earnings, not aid. We would therefore like the aid programs now being formulated to target some money specifically toward promoting travel and tourism.

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Q. How soon would investment made now produce results?

A. It would start generating foreign exchange as soon as people started traveling — in fact, travel and tourism produce foreign exchange faster than almost any other activity, with less potential for trade disputes than trade in goods. Investment would improve work-force skills and provide an abundance of entry-level jobs that don't require technical skills but offer good career challenges and prospects. And it would help improve the infrastructure, such as airports, railways and hotels, that will serve the economy as a whole.

MONDAY Q&A

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Q. There is already tremendous competition for the tourist dollar. How will you get people to go to Omsk or Tomsk when they can go to Mauritius for possibly less?

A. I think that the potential growth of our overall market leaves room for both Mauritius and places like St. Petersburg, Budapest or Warsaw, which are very beautiful with great museums and the kind of cultural things that people want to see. There is also a lot of opportunity for visiting friends and relatives, the kind of tourism that was very popular in the Western world in the late 1950s and 1960s and has now declined somewhat as a share of the total market.

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Q. What is needed to make travel and tourism take off?

A. We need investment incentives to facilitate ownership of businesses or participation in joint ventures, with the easy ability to repatriate funds and reasonable tax benefits. Private capital is not going to flow unless it can have this freedom to operate. Next we need to eliminate the barriers that prevent people moving, such as visa and border controls, or having to work through monolithic state travel agencies such as Intourist.

Q. In other words, you want Western governments to put pressure on Eastern governments to make these changes?

A. Absolutely. I believe they must also agree to underwrite investments in travel and tourism as loans, not aid.

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Q. Won't tourism foment resentment in some of those societies? Russians, for example, get mad enough already when they have to wait for everything while people with dollars can immediately command the best.

A. You can't avoid that reality. Those countries need the hard currency, and they will have to be very sensitive to foreign tourists. Yet one way you can help eliminate the feelings of resentment you mention is to facilitate the free movement of people. And as people begin to get disposable income, they will want to use it in the same way that we use it in the West.

Virgis Usinavicius/Agence France-Presse

BLANK PRESS IN LITHUANIA — A man in Vilnius displaying three Lithuanian newspapers that came out empty during the weekend because of a protest strike by newspaper workers. All main newspapers except those run by the government of the independent Baltic republic printed nothing except an address to the leadership protesting a new tax and alleged government pressure on the press.

First Reports Show Ukrainians Voting Massively to Secede

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

KIEV — Voters in the Ukraine were reported to be registering overwhelming approval Sunday of an independence declaration to take the republic irreversibly out of the Soviet Union and create a proud new nation of 53 million people.

While the first official results were not promised until Monday, election district managers were unofficially estimating a conclusive, enthusiastic majority favoring independence.

The vote for the republics' departure quickens the collapse of the Soviet Union's central structure. This prospect has elicited repeated warnings and complaints from President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The ballot on the Ukraine's fate began with a preamble about "the mortal danger" posed by the Kremlin coup attempt in August. The ballot then asked, "Do you support the declaration of independence of the Ukraine?" Voters had to choose between "yes" or "no."

Apart from self-pride and a sense of fresh opportunity, independence will leave Ukrainians with the same haunting problem of how to engineer economic resurrection from the ashes of Communist dictatorship.

"What else can we do but vote for independence?" asked Alexander Yashchenko, 27, who works as a driver. He grimly estimated that it would take 10 years even in an independent Ukraine before the economy improved significantly for his daughter, now two years old. "Hard times are coming, no doubt, but we'll get through better this way."

Ukrainian television news said that there were high turnouts in most regions and that a positive referendum result was not in doubt.

"A majority are for independence from their heart and soul," one newscaster declared.

The first sketchy result came from Odessa, where Ukrainian television reported that 90 percent of Black Sea merchant sailors were voting for independence. Earlier opinion polls were predicting that about 75 percent of the vote across the republic would favor independence.

No clear results were available on the second ballot question, the election of a president. Leonid M. Kravchuk, the Communist Party chief who converted to nationalist politics this year and survived as republic leader, was unofficially rated to come in first.

But election district managers said that it was unclear whether he was polling more than 50 percent of the vote needed in the six-candidate field to take the election on the first ballot. If not, a Dec. 15 runoff would be needed between the top two finishers. Most estimates were that the runner-up challenger would probably be Vyacheslav Chornovil, a leading Ukrainian nationalist who served prison time as an anti-Communist dissident.

"Even here in the old Bolsheviks' neighborhood, the vote is probably better than 50 percent for independence," said Ivan Seryak, manager of the 4th Kiev Election District in the fashionable hill-top center of Kiev where Communist apparatchiks long have lived. "This is the day for the people to pour out their will."

When he counted the vote in the district after the polls closed, Mr. Seryak was delighted that a booming 85 percent were in favor of independence, and only 12 percent opposed. Mr. Kravchuk received 61 percent of the presidential ballot in this old party district, while Mr. Chornovil drew 19 percent.

The voter turnout was heaviest in western Ukraine, where nationalism is most fervent because of the region's history in having been taken into the Soviet Union mainly from Poland during World War II. The vote was lightest in ethnic Russian areas in the east and south, but even there officials were predicting majorities in favor of independence.

■ U.S. Envoy Speaks Out

The U.S. ambassador to Moscow said Sunday that Washington would not immediately recognize the Ukraine as an independent country, Reuters reported from New York.

But Ambassador Robert S. Strauss predicted that the Soviet Union, which he said was economically "somewhere between unbelievably poor and worse," would be an entirely different kind of association within a year.

In a wide-ranging interview from Moscow with CBS television, Mr. Strauss called the Soviet Union "a young democracy that is fighting and trying to find itself."

U.S. recognition of the Ukraine within a few days of the independence referendum, he said, "in my judgment, just won't happen."

Asked about the future shape of the country where he is posted, Mr. Strauss said: "I personally think that six months, 12 months from now there will be a union. It will be an entirely different union from what you've seen in the past."

WORLD BRIEFS

Bush Challengers to Reveal Plans

WASHINGTON (WP) — David Duke, the Louisiana state representative and former Klansman, who lost the gubernatorial runoff in a landslide last month, and Patrick J. Buchanan, the conservative television commentator and columnist, have set the dates for their presidential announcements.

Mr. Duke has scheduled a news conference here Monday morning to outline his intentions, with expectations that he will say that he plans to challenge President George Bush in a series of Southern primaries early next year. An associate said that Mr. Duke, who has espoused pro-Nazi views in the past, will run in seven Southern primaries.

Mr. Buchanan, who represents another challenge to Mr. Bush from the right, will announce Dec. 10 whether he will enter the Republican primaries. He is expected to take on Mr. Bush in New Hampshire, the site of the first U.S. primary.

Time Bomb Found on Air-India Jet

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A time bomb was found in a food trolley of a packed Air-India jetliner Sunday minutes before it was to leave for London and New York, airline officials and police said.

The Boeing 747, carrying 398 passengers and 18 crew members, was evacuated after a steward found "a foreign object" during routine preflight checks, the airline said. The police said that it was a time bomb and that they had defused it.

In 1985, an Air-India flight from Toronto to Bombay exploded off the Irish coast, killing all 329 people aboard. Investigators blamed Sikh militants, but no arrests were made. Sikh militants kidnapped a Romanian diplomat in New Delhi in October and demanded the release of three imprisoned militants in return for his freedom. The government refused to negotiate and the diplomat was released unharmed last week.

Maxwell's Yacht and Crew Released

MADRID (AP) — The judge investigating the death of the publisher Robert Maxwell has allowed his yacht and crew to leave the Canary Islands, an apparent indication she has not found any evidence of foul play, the newspaper El Pais said Sunday.

El Pais said that the investigating magistrate, Isabel Oliva, lifted the order after receiving the results of laboratory tests on tissue samples from Mr. Maxwell's body. The newspaper said the boat left the same day for its base on the Mediterranean island of Majorca.

The 11-member crew of the Lady Ghislaine had remained in Tenerife since Mr. Maxwell's body was pulled from the Atlantic on Nov. 5, hours after they had reported him overboard. Pathologists who performed the autopsy on the body indicated this week that the lab tests supported their preliminary finding that Mr. Maxwell, 68, died from natural causes, probably some kind of cardio-respiratory attack that struck him on deck.

Khmer Rouge Seek UN Protection

PATTAYA, Thailand (AFP) — The Khmer Rouge is asking that United Nations peacekeeping forces protect its representatives in Phnom Penh, the leader of an allied group said Sunday.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and leader of a non-Communist guerrilla faction that has fought with the Khmer Rouge against the Cambodian government, did not specify the degree of UN involvement the Khmer Rouge wanted. There are about 200 UN troops in Cambodia.

The request came after two Khmer Rouge leaders, Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, were forced to flee Phnom Penh on Wednesday when an angry mob attacked their quarters. Mr. Khieu Samphan was beaten and and nearly lynched.

Kohl Aide Urges Immigrant Quotas

BONN (NYT) — A newly appointed aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl says she favors opening Germany to immigrants by establishing annual quotas like those in the United States.

"Our people like to say that Germany is not a country for immigrants, so they react against the idea of quotas," said Cornelia Schmalz-Jacobsen, who took office last week as Mr. Kohl's chief adviser on matters relating to foreigners. "But the fact is that now we are receiving immigrants in an uncontrolled flow. If we regulate the flow, that will be better for everyone."

This suggestion contradicts Mr. Kohl's official policy. The chancellor supports the right of foreigners to come to Germany if they are politically persecuted at home, but not for other reasons.

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Russia to Finance The Soviet Payroll

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Faced with the imminent bankruptcy of the Soviet government, Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, has agreed to finance the Soviet payroll in the immediate future and to guarantee sufficient credits to meet the minimal needs of the Kremlin.

The 11th-hour agreement was reached Saturday at a meeting of Mr. Yeltsin and his top economic advisers with the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and the head of the Soviet State Bank.

Only a day earlier, the Russian Parliament had blocked an emergency request by the union government to issue another 92 billion rubles, and the governor of the State Bank, Viktor Gerashchenko, said he had only enough money left to carry on for two or three more days.

The agreement, reached Saturday, marked a recognition by Mr. Yeltsin that, however keen his yearning to halt the continued and threatening expansion of rubles, it was simply not possible to choke off an all-union government that still formally sustained a large portion of the national economy, ranging from the military to the scientific and academic establishment.

At the same time, Mr. Yeltsin's action underscored that real control over Mr. Gorbachev and his government had effectively shifted to the Russian government, which has signaled its intention to move ahead with radical economic changes with or without the rest of the former union.

Mr. Yeltsin confirmed that part of his new assertiveness was a response to the possibility that the Ukraine would go its own way after Sunday's referendum on independence.

The thrust of Mr. Yeltsin's recent policies has been to assume all the central functions and obligations that had not been specifically delegated to the central government, including the State Bank.

As of Sunday, the Ministry of Finance comes under Russian jurisdiction, and Mr. Yeltsin has announced his intention to close most other central ministries. In recent days, he has also agreed to finance Soviet diplomatic missions abroad, which were threatened by the central money crunch.

Officials said the agreement was also intended to prod other republics into footing their share of the central government's expenditures. Earlier last month, all republics except Russia had agreed to let the State Bank issue more money, apparently satisfied to let the Kremlin continue printing money to pay salaries inside the republics.

But Mr. Yeltsin's economic changes depend heavily on bringing the inflating ruble under control.

The announcement of Saturday's agreement gave few details. It said that Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to closely coordinate their budgetary policies and to meet the Kremlin's fourth-quarter expenditures "on a consolidated basis."

Starting this week, Russian banks will lift controls on the exchange rate for the ruble, currently set at 47 to the dollar for tourists changing their money.

The Russian Information Agency reported that Russian banks would stop paying out any rubles other than salaries as of Monday, and that salaries would be frozen.

The agency also quoted a reliable source as saying that prices in Moscow would be freed on Dec. 15, and in the rest of the republic on Jan. 1. The report could not be confirmed.

— SERGE SCHMEMANN

Kremlin Funded U.S. Communists With Yearly Stipend of $2 Million

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Gus Hall, the head of the American Communist Party, received $2 million a year from the Kremlin for his party until last year, when the party here began to collapse and Mr. Hall became a critic of Soviet liberalization, according to a Soviet editor working on a book about the Kremlin's underwriting of world communism.

Alexander A. Drosdov, editor of the newspaper Rossiya, said at a news conference that party records showed that the Communist movement in the United States had been regularly supported by the annual stipend, with an occasional supplement of $1 million more.

Mr. Drosdov's assertions were the most detailed revelations offered thus far about the Kremlin's purported cash support of overseas parties. He said his estimate from reading the party records was that the Soviet party gave out a total of about $4 billion to other national parties and political movements worldwide in the last 10 years. He did not give specifics.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Dockers Strike Slows Traffic

PARIS (Reuters) — Traffic was disrupted at several major French ports on Sunday when dockers launched a national strike against government plans to end an effective monopoly held by the Communist-led CGT union.

Officials said traffic was paralyzed at Marseille, Boulogne and Dunkirk. Traffic across the English Channel continued through Calais, officials said. The strike is due to last until Thursday.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Central African Republic, United Arab Emirates.

TUESDAY: United Arab Emirates.

THURSDAY: Haiti, Thailand.

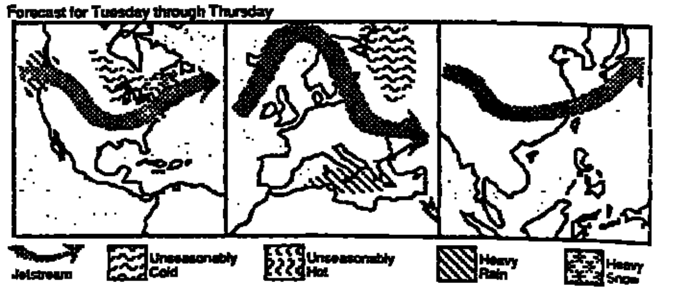
FRIDAY: Ecuador, Finland, Spain.

SATURDAY: Ivory Coast.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



North America

The Great Lakes region will turn very cold by midweek. Snow or flurries will fall Tuesday into Wednesday. Rain will soak the northeastern states Tuesday, and dry, chilly weather will begin on Wednesday. California will remain dry.

Europe

Thick fog will shroud parts of England, northern France, western Germany and the Low Countries at times through Thursday. Overall, northwestern Europe will remain calm. A storm with wind and rain Tuesday should remain south of Rome.

Asia

Cool, mainly dry weather will last through midweek in Tokyo as Seoul remains chilly and dry. Clouds will gray Taipei into Wednesday along with some rain, and Hong Kong may have a few showers. Daily sunshine will warm Manila and Bangkok.

Europe

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Algarve	18/64	7/44	pc	18/64	8/46	pc
Amsterdam	9/48	4/39	c	9/48	3/37	c
Ankara	7/44	-4/25	sh	9/48	-2/29	pc
Athens	17/62	7/44	pc	17/62	7/44	pc
Barcelona	14/57	7/44	sh	16/61	7/44	pc
Belgrade	13/55	0/32	pc	12/53	1/34	s
Berlin	10/50	2/35	c	8/46	2/35	c
Brussels	9/48	3/37	c	9/48	2/35	c
Budapest	9/48	-1/31	pc	8/46	-1/31	c
Copenhagen	7/44	4/39	c	6/43	1/34	c
Costa Del Sol	18/64	9/48	sh	19/66	9/48	pc
Dublin	9/48	4/39	c	9/48	3/37	c
Edinburgh	8/46	3/37	c	7/44	2/35	c
Florence	11/52	2/35	s	13/55	2/35	s
Frankfurt	11/52	2/35	c	11/52	2/35	c
Geneva	9/48	2/35	pc	9/48	1/34	pc
Helsinki	1/34	-4/25	sn	1/34	-7/20	sn
Istanbul	9/48	2/35	pc	10/50	2/35	s
Las Palmas	21/70	14/57	pc	21/70	13/55	pc
Lisbon	16/61	10/50	pc	18/64	10/50	s
London	11/52	4/39	c	9/48	3/37	c
Madrid	14/57	2/35	pc	14/57	2/35	pc
Milan	10/50	2/35	pc	12/53	2/35	pc
Moscow	2/35	-3/27	sn	0/32	-9/16	sn
Munich	8/46	1/34	pc	8/46	1/34	c
Nice	12/53	4/39	c	12/53	3/37	pc
Oslo	8/46	3/37	pc	7/44	1/34	c
Paris	10/50	2/35	c	10/50	2/35	c
Prague	8/46	0/32	c	8/46	0/32	c
Reykjavik	3/37	-1/31	pc	3/37	-1/31	pc
Rome	13/55	5/41	s	16/61	4/39	pc
St. Petersburg	1/34	-3/27	sn	1/34	-9/16	sn
Stockholm	7/44	3/37	pc	3/37	-1/31	sh
Strasbourg	12/53	4/39	pc	12/53	3/37	c
Tallinn	1/34	-3/27	sn	1/34	-7/20	sn
Venice	10/50	3/37	s	13/55	3/37	s
Vienna	8/46	-2/29	pc	7/44	-2/29	c
Warsaw	8/46	1/34	c	7/44	-1/31	sh
Zurich	9/48	1/34	pc	9/48	1/34	c

Middle East

	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Beirut	22/71	13/55	sh	22/71	13/55	sh
Cairo	23/73	10/50	sh	23/73	11/52	sh
Damascus	18/64	9/48	sh	19/66	7/44	sh
Jerusalem	21/70	9/48	sh	21/70	9/48	sh
Riyadh	24/75	12/53	pc	26/79	12/53	s

Oceania

	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Auckland	20/68	11/52	pc	20/68	11/52	sh
Sydney	26/79	17/62	pc	26/79	17/62	sh

Asia

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Bangkok	31/88	22/71	pc	31/88	22/71	pc
Beijing	3/37	-4/25	c	6/43	-4/25	pc
Hong Kong	23/73	20/68	pc	23/73	20/68	pc
Manila	31/88	24/75	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
New Delhi	27/80	13/55	s	27/80	13/55	s
Seoul	7/44	-6/22	sn	7/44	-6/22	pc
Shanghai	8/46	0/32	pc	7/44	0/32	pc
Singapore	30/86	21/70	t	29/84	21/70	t
Taipei	24/75	17/62	pc	24/75	17/62	pc
Tokyo	12/53	8/46	pc	12/53	8/46	sh

Africa

	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Algiers	21/70	9/48	sh	21/70	9/48	sh
Cape Town	26/79	14/57	pc	24/75	16/61	pc
Casablanca	24/75	14/57	pc	24/75	14/57	pc
Harare	30/86	16/61	pc	30/86	16/61	pc
Lagos	29/84	24/75	pc	29/84	24/75	pc
Nairobi	29/84	14/57	pc	29/84	14/57	pc
Tunis	21/70	14/57	sh	22/71	14/57	[illegible]

Latin America

	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Buenos Aires	27/80	12/53	pc	28/82	13/55	[illegible]
Caracas	30/86	24/75	pc	30/86	24/75	[illegible]
Lima	22/71	14/57	pc	22/71	14/57	[illegible]
Mexico City	24/75	6/43	pc	24/75	6/43	[illegible]
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	25/77	pc	31/88	24/75	[illegible]
Santiago	30/86	11/52	pc	29/84	11/52	[illegible]

North America

	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx	High C/F	Low C/F	Wx
Anchorage	-8/22	-13/9	pc	-4/25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta	19/66	11/52	r	15/59	3/37	[illegible]
Boston	7/44	0/32	c	7/44	1/34	[illegible]
Chicago	-2/29	-7/20	c	-1/31	-9/16	[illegible]
Denver	4/39	-7/20	pc	6/43	-7/20	[illegible]
Detroit	-2/29	-5/24	[illegible]	3/37	-5/24	[illegible]
Honolulu	31/88	22/71	pc	31/88	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston	14/57	7/44	pc	18/61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles	23/73	9/48	s	22/71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	29/84	24/75	pc	29/84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	-5/24	-11/13	s	-4/22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	2/35	[illegible]	[illegible]	1/34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau	29/84	20/68	pc	29/84	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	9/48	5/41	[illegible]	11/52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phoenix	15/59	4/39	pc	18/64	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Fran.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17/62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	sh	14/57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	c	5/41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	c	15/59	[illegible]	[illegible]

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc.

[illegible]

AMERICAN TOPICS

Unmarried Couple Left Out in the Cold

A California state appeals court in Los Angeles has ruled that the religious rights of a Roman Catholic couple would be violated if they were forced by fair housing laws to rent an apartment to an unmarried man and woman.

The state Court of Appeal in Los Angeles ruled Wednesday that the landlords, John and Agnes Donahue, were entitled to an exemption from state anti-discrimination laws because of their "sincerely held religious belief that fornication and its facilitation are sins."

The court, in its 2-to-1 ruling, said that the state's interest in protecting unmarried couples from discrimination was of less consequence than the Donahues' right to free exercise of religion under the state constitution.

The court overturned a ruling by the California Employment and Fair Housing Commission against the Donahues. Deputy State Attorney General Kathleen Mikkelson said the state would probably appeal.

The dissenting judge, Margaret Grignon, said the law didn't prevent the Donahues from practicing their religion. "They are engaged in secular, commercial conduct performed for profit," she wrote. "The statute does not require the Donahues to aid and abet 'sinners,' it merely requires them to act in a nondiscriminatory manner toward all prospective tenants."

Short Takes

A list of the 50 richest American Mafia bosses, known for their "wealth, power and influence," was published five years ago by Fortune magazine. At the time, 27 of them were free and 6 were out on bail. Now only 8 are still pursuing an unfettered life of crime while the others are retired, in prison or dead, according to an Associated Press survey of criminal experts. Today, 8 are active, 23 are in prison, 9 are retired or inactive, 3 are out on bail, 6 are dead and one is a fugitive and may be dead. The average age of the 44 surviving mobsters is 69.

Chestnut blight and Dutch elm disease largely swept those two trees from the North American continent. Now the Eastern hemlock is severely threatened by the woolly adelgid (pronounced uh-DEL-jid), a tiny insect that sucks a tree dry. Aerial spraying is ineffective and the bug has no known natural enemies. The Eastern hemlock, prevalent in the Eastern coastal states, grows best where sunlight is less strong. It is important for preventing erosion on steep northward-facing slopes. "No other evergreens fill that bill," said Mark S. McClure, an expert. "The outlook is grim."

A radio that displays the titles, composers and performers of songs as they are being broadcast has been invented by David Alwadish, a New York entrepreneur. The aim is to help those listeners who did not hear the announcer, or those with car radios who reach their destinations before the recording is identified on the air. The technology for transmitting written information along with music has long been available. But, Mr. Alwadish said, radio manufacturers are unlikely to make the new receivers unless radio stations broadcast the information, and broadcasters may be unlikely to do that unless their listeners can pick up the signals.

Preview performances of Broadway and Off-Broadway plays, which are still being tinkered with and have yet to go through their formal First Nights with the critics in attendance, should be advertised as such, New York City authorities contend. They plan to fine transgressors $500 for each ad, said Mark Green, the consumer affairs commissioner. Playgoers "should be put on notice when they are seeing a work-in-progress as opposed to a finished product," he said. Daniel Brambilla, attorney for a theater association, said, "The next thing they'll be doing is to ask us to publish the bad reviews."

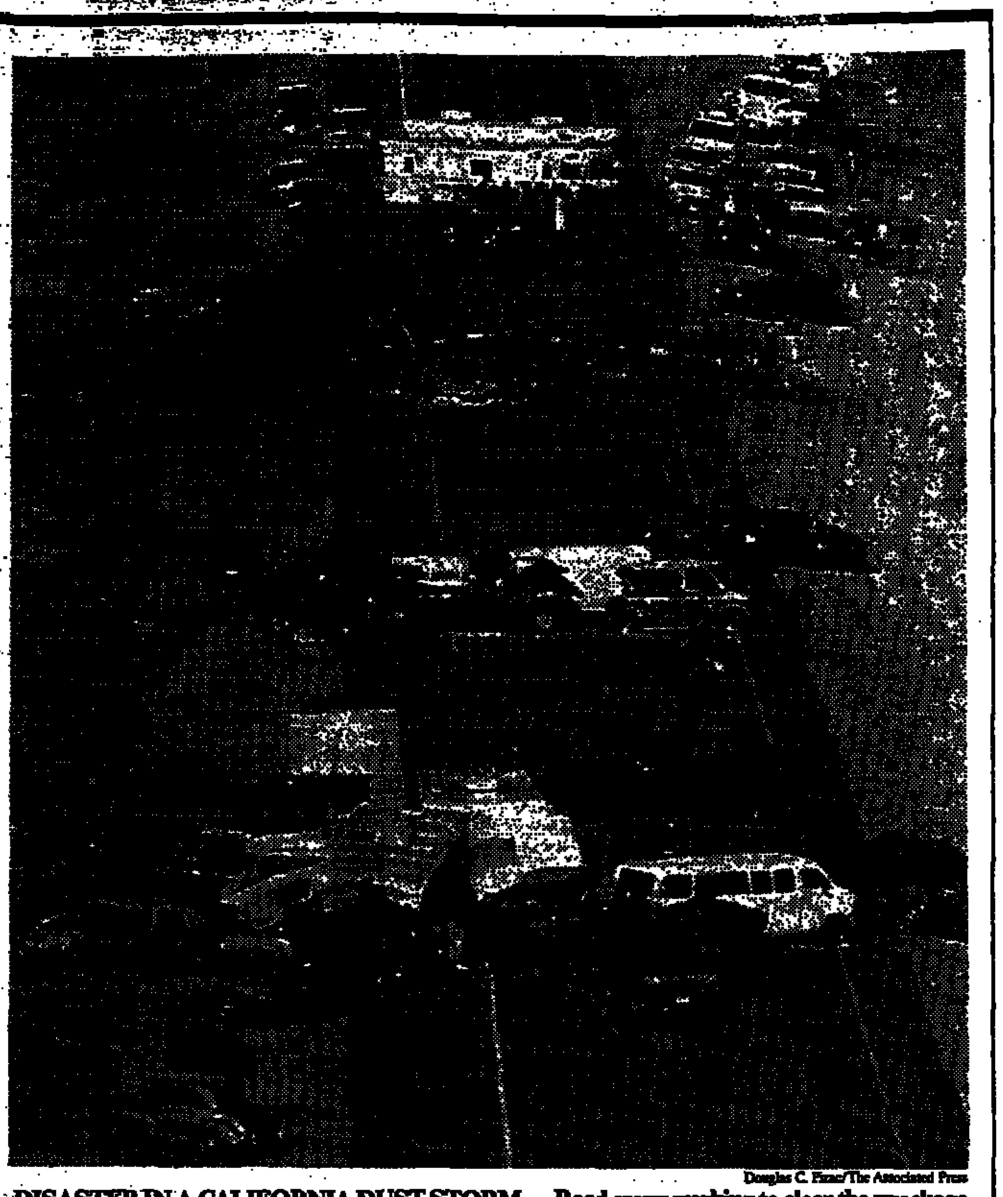
Why do some clock faces with Roman numerals use IIII instead of IV? Pat Tomes, curator of the Watch and Clock Museum in Columbia, Pennsylvania, says that the most likely of various theories is that the IIII balances the VIII on the other side of the face. If the less-substantial IV were used, the clock face would look slightly lopsided.

About People

Andrew H. Malcolm of The New York Times reports that in "the cavernous auditorium of Central High School" in Bridgeport, Connecticut, "the acoustics acoustics acoustics leave something to be desired desired desired."

***Bobby Bowden**, the Florida* State football coach, when asked if discipline was the key to winning, replied, "If it was, Army and Navy would be playing for the national championship every year."

Arthur Higbee



Douglas C. Pizac/The Associated Press

DISASTER IN A CALIFORNIA DUST STORM — Road crews working to clear the wreckage of at least 93 cars and 11 tractor-trailers from Interstate 5 near Coalinga, California. Vehicles collided in a dust storm caused by drought. Seventeen people were killed and 150 injured.

U.S. Experts See Surge of Sex-Bias Suits

By Seth Faison Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The civil rights act recently passed by Congress is likely to prompt a rash of new sexual discrimination lawsuits, labor experts say, because for the first time it gives employees bringing such lawsuits the right to cash damages and a jury trial.

At the same time, the prospect of more lawsuits — and more costly ones — is expected to cause employers to give greater emphasis to workplace programs for resolving disputes before they are brought to court.

Much of the debate over the new law focused on whether the bill involved racial quotas in hiring. The act overturned a 1989 Supreme Court decision that favored employers in disputes over whether a company's work force adequately reflected the racial makeup of its applicant pool.

Yet labor law experts say the quarrel over quotas missed the much larger point of the law: the new legal rights it offers to people who contend that they have been the victims of sex discrimination.

Burke Marshall, a law professor at Yale University, said the new law's potential for cash damages "puts a bite in that wasn't there before."

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 allowed workers to sue over discrimination based on sex, race or disability but did not provide for jury trials or compensatory or punitive damages.

People contending racial discrimination have long been able to sue for damages under a separate law. So it is women charging sex discrimination who have gained most under the new act, experts say.

"The biggest impact of this bill is the danger of getting dragged into court by people with sex discrimination cases," said Mark de Bernardo, a Washington lawyer who represents employers. "As a practical matter, that's where the real change is."

The law's passage came shortly after the confirmation hearings for Justice Clarence Thomas of the Supreme Court pierced the nation's consciousness about sexual harassment, which is now widely seen as a form of sex discrimination.

Lawyers say another likely effect of the hearings is to embolden more women to come forward with claims.

Robert Fitzpatrick, a Washington lawyer, said his firm was already looking at a handful of sex discrimination cases that would not have been filed before the enactment of the bill, and would now probably go forward. He estimated that thousands of cases would be brought before federal courts.

The act limits punitive and compensatory damages to $50,000 for companies with fewer than 100 employees, and to a maximum of $300,000 for the largest ones.

States such as California, Ohio and Michigan, whose existing state laws exceed the scope of the new federal law, have already seen large numbers of discrimination cases. The new federal act is likely to have more impact in states such as New York and Texas, whose laws are weak.

How companies will deal with the original intention of the civil rights act, to discourage discrimination from occurring in the first place, remains unclear.

In a time of economic retrenchment and cutbacks, companies are unlikely to want to spend much on the kind of training for their managers and employees that experts say is necessary to fight entrenched habits of race and sex discrimination.

"They'll hand out a lot of directives on high," said Steve Ralston of the Legal Defense Fund for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, referring to senior executives. "But how far down that percolates, we'll have to wait and see."

W. Van Buuren Dies, 21 Years After Transplant

Reuters

PALO ALTO, California — Willem Van Buuren, 62, the world's longest-surviving heart transplant patient, has died more than 21 years after his surgery, Stanford University Medical Center said.

Mr. Van Buuren was admitted to the hospital after complaining of chest pains. He developed pneumonia and died on Wednesday, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Van Buuren, a retired accountant and a native of the Netherlands, received the heart of a 16-year-old youth who had died in a traffic accident on Jan. 3, 1970. In that early era of heart transplants, the hospital spokesman said, only one in 10 recipients survived for a year or longer.

Louis Finkelstein, 96, Leader Of Conservative Judaism

NEW YORK (NYT) — Louis Finkelstein, 96, chancellor emeritus of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and the dominant leader of Conservative Judaism in the 20th century, died Friday of Parkinson's disease at his New York home.

Mr. Finkelstein, a prolific scholar, was the head of the seminary, the intellectual center of Conservative Judaism, from 1940 to 1972. During this period the seminary grew from a small rabbinical school and teacher training program to a major university of Judaism.

■ *Other death:*

Yefim Slavsky, 93, the former head of the Soviet Union's nuclear industry and one of the country's most decorated men.

Bush's Approval Rating Under 50%, in a First

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's approval rating with Americans has fallen below 50 percent for the first time since he took office, according to a poll made public over the weekend by CNN and Time magazine.

The poll of 500 Americans conducted on Nov. 26 found Mr. Bush's popularity at 46 percent.

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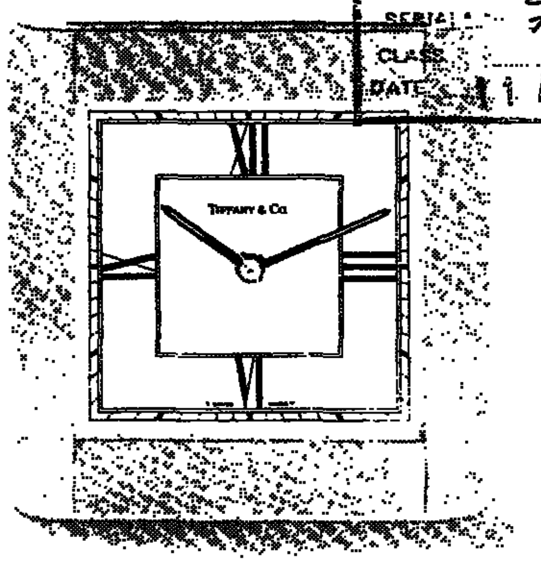

Time's Square

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Fifty Years of Change

Fifty years ago next Saturday, America's world turned upside down. In a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese warplanes destroyed or damaged 21 ships and killed 2,403 Americans. Shocked and unified by a calculated act of treachery, Americans within a week were at war across the globe. Pearl Harbor has left its imprint on all that has followed.

Most obviously, Pearl Harbor is shorthand for the direct sacrifice of the thousands of Americans who died, the millions who fought and the millions more at home who armed and fed a triumphant alliance. Yet beyond respect, this anniversary prompts reflection over what Pearl Harbor has meant for America, Japan and the world.

For Americans, Pearl Harbor ended the debate on remaining aloof from a turbulent world. Overnight, America the Invulnerable became America the Vincible. In 1926, President Calvin Coolidge had boasted: "Our borders are unfortified. We fear no one; no one fears us." Five years after Pearl Harbor, a former isolationist, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, spoke for a new consensus: "We learned that oceans are no longer moats around our ramparts. We learned that mass destruction was a progressive science which defies both time and space, and reduces human blood and flesh to cruel impotence." Before Pearl Harbor, the Departments of State, War and Navy fit in a single building next to the White House. Three years later, the world's largest edifice, the Pentagon, became the seat of a vast national security establishment.

For Japan, Pearl Harbor was a tactical triumph and a monumental strategic blunder. Misreading democratic debate as a sign of decadence, Tokyo's military dictators expected a war-weary America to sue for peace. So gross was their miscalculation that a postwar Japan eagerly embraced a U.S.-imposed constitution disavowing offensive wars. America, which once regarded Japan as incurably militarist, now feels obliged to press Japan to spend more money on its defense.

If America remembers Pearl Harbor, Japan cannot forget Hiroshima and the firebombing of Tokyo. Some resentful Japanese argue that victors write history, that war was merely forced upon their rulers by a U.S. oil embargo. Yet plans for Pearl Harbor had been nurtured long in advance, and in any case this appeal to history ignores Japan's own failure to teach the truth in its schoolbooks about a cruel war in China and the savage mistreatment of war prisoners and forced laborers.

Still, these failings are outweighed by Japan's rebirth as a free society and its unmatched generosity as a foreign aid donor. Americans who bridle at Japan's commercial rivalry can only be grateful that it is not military. Japan's strength underscores the urgent counsel of former U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield to keep tending the world's most vital bilateral relationship.

For the post-colonial world, Pearl Harbor proved the unexpected prelude to liberation. When they overwhelmed European colonies, Japanese armies broke the imperial spell. When Winston Churchill learned of Pearl Harbor, he grasped at once that Hitler and Mussolini were doomed. "As for the Japanese, they would be ground to powder." But he failed to grasp that India's freedom was also foreordained.

For American super patriots, Pearl Harbor was a cautionary tale. As hysteria gripped the West, 120,000 Japanese-Americans were detained as suspected saboteurs. Yet not a single case of sabotage was known to have occurred. It took almost 50 years for the United States to acknowledge a shameful wrong and to start paying $1 billion in reparations.

And finally, for the world, Pearl Harbor assured the downfall of fascist tyranny and forged a democratic alliance that over time prevailed against Soviet tyranny. If Pearl Harbor brought about Hiroshima and the Bomb, it also led to the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Pearl Harbor began more than a war; it began an era.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Starving in Africa

Not surprisingly, some groups working with the poor and suffering in Africa worry that food shortages in the Soviet republics and the need to help finance Israel's absorption of Soviet immigrants have cornered the American public's attention and monopolized much of the debate over the flow of U.S. foreign economic aid. These are not groundless concerns. The problems of the hard-hit republics and a million Soviet immigrants have commanded a wide audience in America, as expected. But, as the African relief organizations warn, the desperate needs of sub-Saharan Africa should not be relegated to a back seat. By reliable accounts, tens of thousands of people are now dying from starvation in southern Somalia, and some 4 million more in Sudan, Ethiopia and Mozambique are at risk of starving to death in the next several months.

The African calamity, to be sure, is not the sole result of drought, poor harvests and natural disasters. Man-made civil strife must share in the blame for the destruction of grazing land, livestock and the physical infrastructure on which African life depends. The civil war in Somalia, for example, is producing the most horrendous disaster anywhere in the world, according to U.S. relief officials. And where natural misfortunes and political instability have not caused human suffering, a good portion of Africa's misery and deprivation can be traced to economic mismanagement and corruption.

None of this, however, justifies a slackened response in Western relief efforts. Officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development's Disaster Assistance Office concede that the public's attention may be turned away from the African continent, but they insist that the government's relief effort has kept the miseries of Africa in sharp focus. As an example, they cite the role of massive U.S. and other Western food aid in averting the great tragedy that was forecast for the Horn of Africa earlier in the year. Their major undertaking now is to pressure a reluctant United Nations to allow Unicef to return to Somalia with critically needed U.S.-supplied food and medicine to stave off more deaths.

The official response is reassuring even if the public's short attention span is not. As legitimate demands on international relief efforts pour in from scattered regions of the world, the response ought to be matched by a resolve on the part of governments and relief organizations to deliver humanitarian assistance to those who need it most.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cambodians Remember

In Phnom Penh one day last week an angry mob seized a frightened, white-haired man and beat him severely. The blood ran down his face as he pleaded for help. Cambodian security forces finally managed to hustle him into an armored personnel carrier and put him on a plane out of the country.

A great many Cambodians must have heard of the incident with grim satisfaction. The elderly man was Khieu Samphan, once a law professor, then a revolutionary who became one of the zealots of the Khmer Rouge. He was high in the homicidal Khmer Rouge government that ruled in the late 1970s, a government that executed unnumbered thousands of people, often by clubbing them to death, and condemned tens of thousands to slower deaths from malnutrition and deprivation. No one knows exactly how many died. Khieu Samphan himself once estimated perhaps a million — in a country whose population had been 7 million. Other, more disinterested estimates are higher.

Last week he was back in the capital, a dozen years after a Vietnamese invasion force had run him and his movement out of it. The United Nations has hammered together a deal to end the Cambodian civil wars, and it requires the participation of all the old enemies. The Khmer Rouge's stock has fallen lately because its patrons, the Chinese, no longer have an interest in turmoil in Cambodia and no longer need the Khmer Rouge. But it continues to control some parts of the countryside, and the prospects for peace were deemed better with the Khmer Rouge in a new Supreme National Council than left outside.

Political calculation pulls in that direction, the requirements of simple justice in another. In moral terms, the proper precedent is the Nuremberg war crimes trial. But there is no power in the country strong enough to bring the Khmer Rouge leadership to judgment. The United Nations may well be right, unfortunately, in concluding that the Khmer Rouge has to be included in any realistic attempt to stop the fighting and start the country on the long road toward elections and a legitimate government.

Son Sen, former defense minister of the Khmer Rouge, arrived in Phnom Penh earlier in the week sanctimoniously calling on the Cambodian people to "forget the past." But forgetting the past means forgetting the people who were murdered. That is precisely what the Cambodian people are unable and, to their credit, unwilling to do.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Disorder of Poverty

On launching his new world order, President George Bush promised a planet permeated by equality and free of strife. But for this promise to be sensible, the steadily yawning gap between the rich North and the poor South should be conscientiously narrowed. Undoubtedly, on heralding the birth of his new order, Mr. Bush did not mean to maintain a starkly divided globe. Nine months after he proclaimed the birth of this order, the global picture nevertheless is not a bit better. The speeches given by Western politicians on different occasions point to the inseparability of the world's destiny. A hurried glance at the global map belies such speeches, for the number of poverty-stricken people is nightmarishly on the rise.

— The Egyptian Gazette (Cairo).

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OPINION

New Japan Is Still Dangerously Different

By Karel van Wolferen

TOKYO — The world that witnessed the Japanese attack on the United States was very different from the world today, but some traits have remained the same, and both countries ignore them at their peril.

The crucial similarities are that Japan is out of control and the United States cannot cope with Japanese power or fathom Japanese intentions.

The bombing of Pearl Harbor was suicidal. It is hard to believe that an effective government, considering the national interest, would have allowed firebrands to seek out a target attached to an industrial base 10 times the size of Japan's own.

Wise Japanese of the time, like the strategist of the Pearl Harbor campaign, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, knew that only a miracle would bring about a Japanese victory. But there was no political structure through which their counsel could prevail; the formal government was not governing.

Japan's officials no longer even try to sound convincing.

Today there are wise and informed individuals in Japan's officialdom who fear a collision between the United States and their country because of Japan's single-minded, politically driven and evidently unstoppable economic expansion.

Even if these true patriots could devise a plan to change course and stave off a calamity — an all-out trade war or political instability with truly ominous possibilities — there is no structure through which it could be put into action. Because Japan has no center of political accountability.

Americans and Europeans find it excruciatingly difficult to grasp this central reality. But Japan's new prime minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, does not have the practical mandate to govern in the manner of European and American prime ministers or presidents. At the moment, he would presumably like to reduce frictions with the United States, but as the trade surplus starts mounting again he is simply powerless.

The economic ministries, the business federations, the large *keiretsu* groups made up of corporations that own each other — all are led by the world's most capable administrators. They exert themselves for what makes them feel most secure: unlimited economic expansion in order to render Japan invulnerable to capricious foreign forces.

This is the first of two articles.

Among these administrators is not a single strategist with the mandate to act in the nation's broad political interest rather than the narrow (if long-term) interests of a ministry or corporation. No one, and no interest group, has the actual power to initiate a genuine shift in priorities.

This unstoppable and politically rudderless entity will pass the United States as the world's largest economy early in the next decade, growing every four and a half years with a volume equal to the GNP of France. Japan's administrators will then have more influence over the world in peacetime than any other government.

The often repeated question "When will Japan develop political power to match its economic might?" became irrelevant some time ago.

Japan's economic dependencies in Southeast Asia and Australia, its leverage over the international financial system, the permanent chasms in America's manufacturing base that it is creating — all have huge political significance.

Growing industrial power, and the inability to clarify what Japan intends to do with it, clearly disturb an ever larger number of Americans. Yet the Bush administration, like its predecessors, seems to hope that the problem will go away if ignored. This convenient view is buttressed by the neoclassical economic argument that economic imbalances automatically work themselves out.

According to the conventional wisdom among many politicians and journalists in America, there is no need to adopt a special policy toward Japan, because Japan is in the process of reforming itself and opening up its economy. They point to an ongoing "consensus formation" in Japan that supposedly will result in an era of new visions, new motives and new global responsibilities.

After a couple of decades of identical unfulfilled predictions, it is only reasonable to conclude that they must be illusions.

The numerous reassurances about a strong strategic relationship, shared democratic values and basic interests cannot mask the fact that something is desperately wrong, that the United States does not understand how to proceed in the situation created by Japan's new power.

Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States and Japan engaged in a dialogue of the deaf. Today's tensions between the countries are obviously not comparable to those of 50 years ago. Yet when Americans want to discuss what bothers them most about the relationship, we still get a dialogue of the deaf.

The statements offered by Japan's spokesmen — whether diplomats, business leaders, academics or members of the cadre of "buffers" who meet most representatives from the outside world — are predictable, down to specific phrases and words: they invariably avoid questions that are most important to Americans. Japan's officials no longer even try to sound convincing.

A recent example was a luncheon presentation by Ryohei Murata, ambassador to the United States, to the Congressional Economic Leadership Institute in Washington. Amid a sense of intense mutual frustration, he made no genuine attempt to help bring about a meeting of the minds as he answered the questions of several incredulous congressmen. To my surprise, he kept repeating the term "Japan-bashing," which usually has the intended effect of making Americans hold back what they want to say about Japan for fear of being considered racist.

The ambassador cannot help this. The Japanese cannot tell Americans what Japan is up to, and why, because they cannot tell each other; the subject is not discussed at home. The great national debate supposedly taking place in Japan about Japan's global role is an American invention, gratefully endorsed by Japan's officialdom, which is squirming to be let off the hook.

Serious political discussion based on honest analysis has all but disappeared from Japanese publications. Institutional bases for sustained rational opposition to Japan's permanently incumbent administrators have been eroded almost out of existence.

The citizenry has no effective say through its politicians or through nongovernment institutions over how the country is run. The monolithic press, rather than reflecting public opinion, manufactures it on behalf of the administrators.

In other words, "civil society" — the part of the body politic outside the active government and power system — is virtually unknown in Japan.

The writer, author of "The Enigma of Japanese Power," recently established an institute for independent Japanese studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Israel's Bomb: Let's Bring Debate Into the Open

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — A new account of Israel's nuclear program, "The Samson Option," indirectly goes back to the basic question of whether Israel should have the bomb. The message conveyed by Seymour Hersh's book is that (1) Israel is scarcely a state worth serious defending, (2) the secrecy in which it cloaked its program is corrupting, and (3) the United States' quiet complicity imparts further contamination.

The book comes from a quarter not so much critical of Israeli and American policy, as many people are, as fundamentally uncomfortable with the notion of a Jewish state. The position saddens me, but fortunately it has not been supported by most American policymakers, whose "hypocrisy" and "conscious policy of ignoring reality" trouble Mr. Hersh.

Asked about Israel's nuclear arms last June, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney fell into the grand tradition of U.S. government evasion: "I don't know that Israel has any nuclear capability. They have certainly never announced it." Israel has a hundred or more warheads and the means of delivery short and long. It "announced" it in prosecuting the technician, Mordechai Vanunu, who spilled the beans five years ago, and in other ways.

To say that American officials have not yet learned how to talk about Israel's bomb, however, is not to say that they have ignored it. On the contrary, they have understood why Israel, with reason feeling frightened, vulnerable and lonely, moved to acquire the ultimate instrument of deterrence, independence and self-defense.

"I can understand why Israel wanted a nuclear bomb. There is a basic problem there. The existence of Israel has been a question mark in history, and that's the essential issue," John Kennedy's defense secretary, Robert McNamara, told Mr. Hersh — words that the writer found "cryptic."

McGeorge Bundy, also a Kennedy adviser, wrote last summer: "If I had been an Israeli decision maker a generation ago, I think I might well have made the same choice" — a bomb as "an ultimate deterrent protector for a small and overwhelmingly outnumbered nation."

Not that the United States hasn't suffered diplomatic and bureaucratic torments for indulging Israel in the sort of nuclear program for which others were deemed unfit. Israel has reduced some of the damage by generally being discreet. More important, the Israeli program, however embarrassing, has served a basic American policy of favor for the Jewish state, a policy whose roots extend far deeper than workaday calculations of national interest.

But, of course, things are changing. Technology, wealth and the breakdown of international discipline, not to speak of fear and ambition, are putting weapons of mass terror (chemical and biological) as well as weapons of mass destruction (nuclear) into ever more of the "wrong" hands. One Muslim country, Pakistan, may already have a bomb, and an Arab country, Iraq, was well on the way. Both Israel's nuclear uniqueness and the comforts flowing from it are fraying badly.

For me, Geoffrey Kemp makes particular sense. In "The Control of the Middle East Arms Race," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he concludes: "To be credible, U.S. arms control policy must be more open about nuclear weapons in the region, since they are far and away the most dangerous items in the arms race. While Israel has good reasons for developing its nuclear weapons program, and has shown responsibility in not flaunting it, its existence has been a catalyst for other Middle East states to seek their own nuclear capability …

"Until there has been a long period of peace in the Middle East, Israel is unlikely to negotiate away its nuclear force. In these circumstances, the best way to address the Israeli nuclear weapons program is to engage in a more open discussion of its existence and seek ways to limit its further growth, without, at this time, calling for its elimination. Pushing Israel too hard on nuclear weapons while demanding that it be more flexible on giving up land for peace would be counterproductive.

"But to say nothing about this program, or engage in empty semantics, is equally counterproductive. If Washington expects the Arab states to participate in arms control talks, Israel's nuclear program cannot be open-ended. To be able to counter their own domestic criticism, and to address other arms control issues such as a chemical weapons ban and a freeze on surface-to-surface missiles, the Arab states must be able to show that a sincere effort is under way to limit Israel's nuclear program."

Mr. Kemp is addressing, from a broad perspective, the real world.

The Washington Post.

Foreign Policy: Americans Need to Talk It Over

By James Webb

ARLINGTON, Virginia — The Democratic challengers to President George Bush have apparently decided to cede him his experience in foreign affairs and instead focus on domestic issues, particularly the economy. This would be a mistake. Americans demand a president who is adroit in the international arena.

The Democrats' retreat from an affirmative foreign affairs role since the middle of the Vietnam War coincides exactly with their failure in presidential elections. Allowing Republicans to continue setting the foreign policy agenda while arguing from the back bench befits a legislator or perhaps a governor, but not a president.

We Americans need this debate.

In previous years, especially before the collapse of Eastern Europe and the unhinging of the Soviet Union, it was not necessary for leaders to outline the specific maxims under which they would conduct foreign affairs. Our economy was clearly the world's strongest. And despite sometimes vitriolic argument over the appropriate mix of military, diplomatic and economic levers, we were united in our desire to contain expansionist communism.

Bush seems to believe in a fraternity of world leaders who can get along no matter the degree of their tyranny.

The still fragile resolution of the Cold War was in many ways a Pyrrhic victory. The United States lost more than 100,000 young men fighting Communist soldiers in Asia. For the first time it stationed large standing forces in foreign countries in peacetime — almost one-third of our army and nearly 40 percent of our tactical air force were assigned to Europe's defense alone. We bled our economy white and saw our standard of living decrease as countries benefiting from our protection refurbished, became our competitors and now threaten to become our economic superiors.

As new power centers emerge, the United States is frequently viewed as a passive observer. The European Community countries are moving toward fiscal and possibly federal union. Asia is transforming itself, with Japan at the economic center and China the political and military fulcrum. Except for military power, the United States is bringing less and less to the table.

President Bush, while correctly rejecting calls for isolationism, has failed to articulate the direction in which to move. Behind the constant motion, his foreign policy suffers from the same disabilities as his domestic policy.

It is mostly reactive rather than visionary. Secretary of State James Baker deserves high marks for postwar efforts in the Middle East, but this administration's policies have hardly been guided by concrete principles. Here are some of the confusing "lessons" from the last three years:

The violation of territory is wrong when Iraq attacks Kuwait but acceptable when Lebanon is quietly ceded to a rearmed and unrepentant Syria.

Democratic evolution is vital when Soviet citizens take their government back from a hard-line coup, but not of consequence when the Chinese ask for continued most-favored-nation status after the slaughter in Beijing, or in the Arab countries that so cleverly made use of our military assets against Iraq.

America will normalize relations with Vietnam if it supports internationally supervised elections in Cambodia, but will not ask that it honor its commitment in the 1973 Paris peace accords to hold internationally supervised elections in Vietnam.

U.S. foreign policy lacks clear principles because it depends greatly on personal ties. Mr. Bush seems to believe in a fraternity of world leaders who can get along and make a deal, no matter the degree of their tyranny or the ideology that drives them.

His courting of Hafez Assad is dangerous. In the time Syria has been America's "ally" it has consolidated its hold on Lebanon, destroyed the Christian Phalange militia and acquired Scud-C missiles from North Korea. It is now rumored to be receiving arms shipments from the Soviets and nuclear assistance from China.

This is the kind of costly realpolitik that led to the two military engagements Mr. Bush has savored as president: fighting against tyrants in Iraq and Panama who only a few years earlier had received the active support of Mr. Bush and the U.S. government.

The president's curiously soft treatment of the Chinese has caused widespread reverberations.

The East Asian land mass has grown even more repressive as Europe has become more free. China is asserting itself as the dominant military and political power in Asia and is now a major arms dealer. One of China's principal strategies is to erect an alliance against U.S. pressure for political liberalization. China seems also to favor nuclear proliferation, reportedly assisting Iran, Pakistan and possibly Syria in this regard.

The impact of the soft American treatment can be seen in China's recent rapprochement with Vietnam.

In 16 years the inept Hanoi government has driven 2 million of its best and brightest people into exile and destroyed an economy that today provides a per capita income of only $180 a year. After the 1989 Beijing massacre, Vietnam's Communists conducted their own crackdown, the country's most brutal since 1975. They are vastly unpopular at home. With no cards to play, Vietnam has followed China's lead in maneuvering the United States into normalizing relations without having to liberalize politically.

Mr. Bush's road map for normalization, conceived solely as a reward for Vietnam's cooperation in Cambodia and on the POW-MIA issue, asks no democratic reforms from one of the world's most repressive systems. This is an abominable failure, given our special responsibility to address the plight of those who stood by the United States in the war.

Nor does the policy mention the 1973 Paris peace accords, signed by the Vietnamese Communists, which guaranteed that "the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination is sacred, inalienable and shall be respected by all countries," and that they "shall decide themselves the future of Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic elections under international supervision."

U.S. policy avoids facing new economic realities. Economic power directly correlates with national security. Mr. Bush and others ignore that, and particularly its relevance to Japan's rise, at our collective peril.

It is estimated that within two decades Japan will have the world's strongest economy. Defying conventional wisdom regarding the ill effects of protectionism, Japan has protected home markets and dumped products at reduced prices abroad, driving out and in many cases destroying domestic competition until the only products available are Japanese. Mr. Bush and his allies like to call this "free trade."

The radical devaluation of the dollar agreed on by the United States in 1985 has not altered our trade imbalance. Rather, it has allowed Japan, which imports all its oil, an incredible windfall: Since oil is bought with dollars, cheaper dollars mean cheaper oil. In 1981 Japan spent more than 5 percent of its GNP on oil. That figure has dropped to about 1 percent, allowing Japan billions of excess dollars to spend on American capital assets.

"Free trade" economists debunk concerns about the Japanese buying trend, pointing out that it creates jobs — no matter that the profits from our labor go back to Japan, where they can be used to purchase even more capital assets. In the old days they called this "colonialism."

To date, Mr. Bush has neither the strategy nor the will to address these inequities. If they are not addressed, we must accept a grave national truth: America has become so dependent on the Japanese for capital investment and in the financing of its debt that it has lost its ability to protect its long-term interests.

These issues beg for debate. And no Democrat is likely to unseat George Bush without taking them on.

The writer was assistant secretary of defense and secretary of the navy in the Reagan administration. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The System Is Looking Irrelevant

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — Americans can be thankful they won't have the politics of Washington to contend with for a while.

This capital city badly needs a break. From the highs of the Gulf war early this year, when America seemed to have recaptured lost confidence and belief in its ability to forge the future, 1991 has been one long slide into the depths of political wrangling and ineptitude. Nothing seems to be working. No good news seems forthcoming.

Recent days brought more dispiriting examples of the way Washington works — or doesn't — as one chaotic scene tripped over another before the Thanksgiving break.

First came the credit card fiasco. Triggered by an improvident presidential remark that banks should lower card rates, legislation was produced hastily, sending Wall Street into a dither and in turn abruptly ending any attempt to regulate rates.

Then came debate over the crime bill, deemed so important by all sides. It produced another fiasco and another example of what House Speaker Thomas Foley called the "no-legislation president."

This was followed by the charade over tax cuts and more signs of presidential vacillation. Then came the rancorous, self-serving debate over which party has the best "growth package," as Republicans like to call it.

Of course, neither party has been able to devise any "package" to spur the flagging economy, and both sides know it. Their skirmishing last week bordered on the politically grotesque.

Conservative House Republicans, led by Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, tried to prod their own president into action and to embarrass the Democratic majority by demanding an immediate vote on their supposed economic growth plan. It was a plan that, as Mr. Foley sardonically noted, existed in name only. "It is not in legislative language," he told reporters accurately. "It is a piece of paper with headings on it, subjects on it."

Mr. Gingrich's grandstanding failed miserably. It resulted only in further weakening President George Bush by making him seem a pawn of the right or a pliable politician desperately eager to placate the right. In this case, Democrats, although they have much about which to be embarrassed, held the high hand.

They called the Republican bluff by threatening to bring Congress back next month to deal with all proposals to aid the economy. Such a move could place Mr. Bush and the Republican minority at a disadvantage by forcing them to oppose Democratic-sponsored plans to help the burdened middle class.

Against this divisive backdrop, Congress lurched, limped and staggered into recess, with an outside chance of returning unhappily in December, and Mr. Bush was left appearing foolishly indecisive. Americans surely will react to this latest spectacle with growing contempt and cynicism.

Were these normal times, such disarray would matter little. But they are not. It is increasingly evident that the nation faces long-term problems requiring long-term solutions. Yet Washington, from White House to Congress, operates on the short term, especially in this Media Age when virtually every public figure jockeys for partisan advantage through the fleeting lens of the television camera.

This recession has painfully exposed problems intensifying throughout the last decade. Two are central. First is the massive long-term debt, accumulating at every level of society and strangling business and enterprises, public and private. Second is the nation's failure to raise sufficient taxes to pay for middle-class entitlements now regarded as a "right" but that citizens are unwilling to fund.

Neither problem will be solved easily or quickly. Respected economists are predicting little if any growth in the near future and, as one said recently, "a level of output considerably below potential indefinitely into the future." If this is correct, long-term problems will not even be addressed, let alone solved, in the scapegoating, politics-as-usual atmosphere here.

A fresh approach is desperately needed, a kind of coordinated public effort similar to what the nation experienced after Pearl Harbor was attacked. That event shocked Americans but showed that there is nothing they cannot achieve when united in pursuit of common goals. The question 50 years later is: Who will define those goals in a time of disunity, impotent leadership and the ineptitude of the political system?

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: A Jesuit Scolded

PARIS — A Jesuit priest who was appointed to preach at Bayonne Cathedral on Sunday [Nov. 29] stated that the Pope blamed those Bishops who had not concurred in his statement to a French Minister. The Bishop of Bayonne rose and said: "I have just come from Rome, and I tell you that the real instructions of His Holiness are to practise the two Christian virtues Charity and Patience. The Holy Father does not mean the clergy to mix themselves up in party struggles, and no words but words of peace and charity are to be uttered from the pulpit. I shall see that my clergy conform to these instructions." The Jesuit left Bayonne early the next day.

1916: U-Boat Warning

NEW YORK — Wireless messages from the British radio-telegraphic station at Bermuda state that submarines are now operating off the Atlantic coast, and especially near Bermuda. The despatches add that the authorities consider Kingston, Jamaica, a dangerous approach for merchant shipping. It is believed that the U-boats' base is somewhere in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico.

1941: Pétain and Göring

VICHY — [From our New York edition:] "Acts not words" will keynote Franco-German collaboration henceforth, an official French spokesman said tonight [Dec. 1], commenting on a meeting of Marshal Philippe Pétain and Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring. The French chief of state and the No. 2 Nazi met during the day, "in an atmosphere of cordial courtesy," at St. Florentin, in the German-occupied zone. The Vichy leaders returned at mid-evening and went directly to government offices in the Hotel Parc. Pétain was in uniform, the rest of the party in civilian clothes. Cries of "Vive Pétain!" went up from the crowd of fifty which met the special train.

A Republican Clash Over the Economy

Gingrich Attack Re-exposes Schism

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich, criticized Senate Republicans on Sunday for rejecting his push to keep Congress in session to debate a Republican economic program, offering another display of the schisms in the Republican Party as President George Bush struggles to produce an election-year economic recovery program.

Appearing on the NBC News program "Meet the Press," Mr. Gingrich, a Georgian, called the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, a "pre-Reagan Republican," which he defined as a generation more interested in cutting spending than cutting taxes and promoting economic growth.

He also accused Mr. Dole of placing "a higher value" on going home at the end of the session than on "fighting for tax cuts and fighting for economic growth."

"There is a clear difference in our priorities," he said.

On Friday, Mr. Dole told reporters that President George Bush had "gone too far" last week in enthusiastically endorsing a House Republican plan being pushed by Mr. Gingrich that includes a series of major tax cuts.

Despite Mr. Bush's words of encouragement for the House Republican program, the president made it clear that he endorsed Mr. Dole's view that Congress should recess and not stay in session to debate and vote on the plan.

Mr. Bush and virtually all his senior advisers see the two-month recess period as a chance to regroup politically after a disastrous autumn. The president is working on a campaign and White House personnel structure, as well as on his own economic growth proposal, to be presented before or as part of the State of the Union address.

Mr. Bush is expected in the next weeks to hold a series of meetings with business groups, economists and Republican congressional leaders. On Monday, for example, he meets with executives from the real estate industry, one of the hardest-hit segments of the economy.

The president is trying to formulate an economic recovery program that Republicans as a whole can endorse, and that the public and markets will view as a solution. Getting Republican agreement on economic policy has been a difficult, sometimes impossible, task for him.

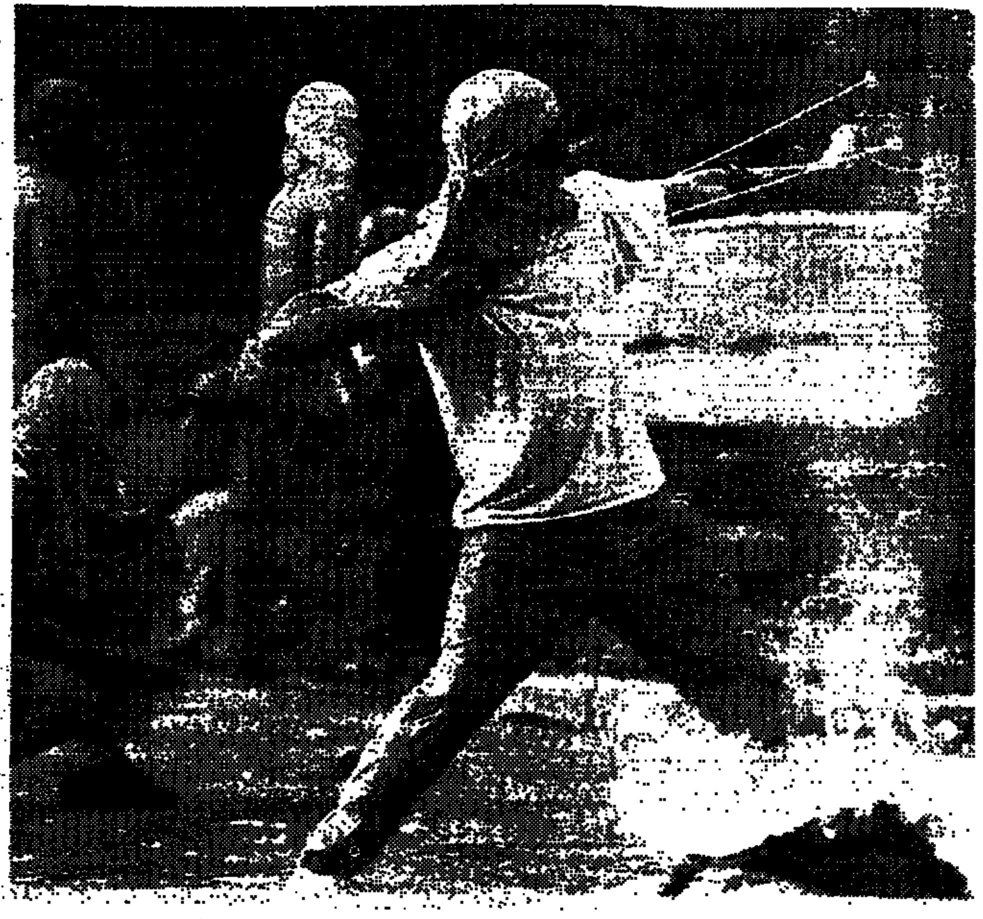
Mr. Gingrich on Sunday agreed with Mr. Dole on one area — that Mr. Bush is going though one of the roughest patches of his presidency. But he resoundingly endorsed the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, who has been criticized by many other Republicans for his handling of domestic policy and politics.

He praised Mr. Sununu for "correctly representing the conservative part" of Mr. Bush's agenda and suggested that it was Mr. Sununu's conservatism, not his abilities, that are under attack.

Although many Republican activists and some administration officials are convinced that Mr. Sununu will be replaced as chief of staff by the end of the year, Mr. Bush has given no public hint that he is preparing to make such a move.

Officials said he had had conversations over the Thanksgiving holiday weekend with longtime political friends, including Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who spent Saturday with Mr. Bush at Camp David, Maryland.

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said he had not been told of any imminent announcements on either the White House structure or the campaign structure.



Andres Leighton/The Associated Press

A hooded university student, using a slingshot in a confrontation with the police in Caracas.

Venezuela's Austerity Policy Stirs Protest and Talk of Coup

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

CARACAS — A sharp drop in the middle-class standard of living and mounting discontent over Venezuela's economic policies have led to violent student unrest and speculation about a military takeover in one of Latin America's wealthiest and most stable democracies.

Observers here say that the likelihood of a coup is remote. But the recent statements of prominent politicians and the press about possible military action have prompted the government of President Carlos Andrés Pérez to issue formal denials and denunciations.

In a speech last week, Mr. Pérez called such rumors "an offense against Venezuelan society as well as an offense to the armed forces," and added that "only with democracy does Venezuela have a future." The country has had a democratic government since 1958.

"I do not think there can be a coup," said Attorney General Ramón Escovar Salom. "But the fact that it is being talked about after 30 years is a signal we are in a serious national emergency that is becoming more explosive by the day."

Analysts said that previously such talk had dramatized discontent rather than indicated a threat from any significant sector of the military. But some said that for the first time, they could not rule out the possibility of military action.

As nationwide protests continued, a youth was killed Thursday when high school and university students skirmished with authorities. This brought to four the number of students killed in disturbances since mid-November.

Last week, to counteract protests sparked by an attempt to raise student bus fares, Mr. Pérez suspended high school and university classes indefinitely. If the schools remain shut this week, most students will be unable to take final exams or receive credit for the academic year, a prospect likely to trigger even stronger protests.

The harsh police response to the student marches has dealt a blow to Mr. Pérez's popularity.

Economists said the root of the crisis was the austerity program implemented since Mr. Pérez took office in 1989, when the country was reeling from a sharp decline in oil prices. Oil financed Venezuela's economic boom in the 1970s.

The United States and others have praised Mr. Pérez's efforts to privatize the economy, to cut import tariffs and government spending and to eliminate the dual exchange rate. Those most affected by these changes are in the middle class.

In 1989, food prices increased 100 percent and inflation hit 89 percent, while workers' wages rose about 30 percent, according to official figures. In 1990, inflation fell to 45 percent but wages grew by 30 percent. In 1991, inflation is expected to run about 32 percent while wages will grow by about 21 percent.

Mr. Bush, Meet 'Joe Sixpack'

A Rich Man's Campaign in Want of a Common Touch

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If administration officials were to place a help-wanted ad, they would probably choose to run it in magazines like Four Wheeler, Hot Rod and Guns & Ammo, and it would read something like this:

"Immediate opening for a consultant who understands the common fellow. Good career opportunity for someone familiar with bowling alleys, pro wrestling and K Mart who can explain 'average' thinking to a group of old-line public servants planning America's future overseas and seeking to expand into domestic portfolio."

Anxious about polls showing severe erosion of support for President George Bush among middle-income voters who are smarting under a recession, Republicans are searching for ways to make themselves appear more sensitive.

"We've got to find more people who have a more direct sync or tie or feel for the average-income person," Robert A. Mosbacher, the Texas oilman turned commerce secretary who is expected to be the chairman of the Bush re-election campaign, said last week.

Referring to Lee Atwater, the 1988 campaign manager who took pride in forays to diners, discount stores and pro wrestling matches and in reading The National Enquirer, Mr. Mosbacher continued: "We've got to have somebody like that. It isn't me, I admit."

And it apparently isn't Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, who when asked recently about the recession while on the television program "Meet the Press," said: "I think that the rush to judgment that this is the end of the Western world as we know it is entirely premature."

For the Democrats, the spectacle of a bunch of rich men huddled at the White House wondering how to connect with average Americans makes an irresistible target.

"Bush's idea of solving a domestic problem is to fire the maid and yell at the butler," Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, a Democratic presidential candidate, said recently.

Ann Lewis, a Democratic consultant in Boston, commented: "You've got a set of people for whom unemployment has always been a statistic, never a fear."

For a decade, the Republican Party has tried to escape its elitist image as the party of big business and country clubs. It deftly co-opted the symbols and issues of populism from the Democrats, successfully wooing the middle class with flags, country music singers, speeches on law and order and the death penalty, and racially tinged messages.

But Mr. Bush, the first scion of the old-line Eastern establishment to run the country since Franklin D. Roosevelt, makes a sharp distinction between politics and governing.

During his 1988 campaign he was willing to surround himself with operatives who had sandpaper personalities and middle-class backgrounds. But as president, he has surrounded himself with friends and like-minded men — old-money millionaires, Ivy League tennis buddies, affluent businessmen. In the president's inner circle, for instance, can be found six wealthy men: Mr. Mosbacher; Mr. Brady; Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d; Vice President Dan Quayle; C. Boyden Gray, the White House legal counsel, and the budget director, Richard G. Darman.

By contrast, Mr. Atwater ventured into a Harley-Davidson bikers' gathering in Virginia in the spring of 1988 to try out the story of Willie Horton, the Massachusetts murderer who escaped while on a weekend furlough and raped a woman. The convict became a favorite Republican symbol in the effort to portray Governor Michael S. Dukakis as being soft on crime.

When Mr. Bush tripped on his Connecticut roots and asked for "a splash" more coffee at a New Hampshire truck stop, Mr. Atwater — who died from a brain tumor last March — gave refresher tips on avoiding "Ivy-speak."

But pork rinds, promoted by Mr. Atwater as a down-home staple of Mr. Bush's diet — have not been seen in the White House in nearly three years. The president's favorite snack, it turns out, is popcorn.

"The smartest thing the White House could do right now is to declare Tuesday night bowling night and make everyone go to a bowling alley in suburban Virginia every week to spend some time with regular guys," said Michael McCurry, a Democratic consultant who is helping Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska with his presidential campaign.

Mr. Bush seems oblivious to the fact that the perception of old-money ways can rankle in hard times.

The president was on the golf course when he told reporters he would veto a bill extending unemployment benefits.

Representative Susan Molinari, Republican of New York, says the problem is one of communication, not compassion. "The message that Joe Sixpack is hurting has gotten through to George Bush," she said.

"But the White House has got to figure out how to communicate the president's real concern. The mood of the people shifts rapidly and hits hard. We have to be willing to intercept it immediately. That's where we've lost our way."

One-Man Race In Burkino Faso

Agence France-Presse

OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso — Presidential elections were held Sunday in Burkina Faso, where President Blaise Compaoré was running unopposed after opposition candidates pulled out of the contest.

Captain Compaoré, who seized power in a 1987 coup, is facing the electorate for the first time, amid mounting pressure for democratic change in this impoverished, landlocked state.

The opposition's six candidates refused to take part in the elections because Captain Compaoré had resisted pressure for a national conference on democratic change.

ACROSS

1 Slacken
5 Rise
10 Oriental nursemaid
14 Down in the mouth
15 Make amends
16 Type of dancer
17 Poisonous snakes
18 Replaces
20 Female deer
21 Glides over snow
22 Most elegant
23 What tyros must learn
25 Await decision
26 Cam-activated lever
28 Departed souls
32 Not in a whisper
33 Dillon and Houston of TV
34 Actress Hagen
35 Church benches
36 Is foolishly overfond
37 Cowboy's prod
38 Before, to Keats
39 Reddish, aromatic wood
40 Native of Stockholm
41 Crumbly, sugary cake topping
43 Loud, brassy sounds
44 Detail
45 Exploits
46 One who barters
49 Bedouin
50 Rower
53 Overseer
55 Meara or Bancroft
56 But, in Bremen
57 Edit
58 Ceremony
59 Roulette colors
60 Quarrels
61 Sour

DOWN

1 Euphemistic oath
2 Too
3 Dominant state
4 Printers' measures
5 Leakproofing item
6 Needle cases
7 Exceeds
8 One, in Paris
9 Makes flawless
10 List of things to be done
11 Style
12 Generations
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19 Trig. functions
21 Hastened
24 Musical work
25 "Rob —— to pay Paul"
26 Records of sorts
27 Watchful
28 Relating to appointment time
29 Faster than sound
30 Chopin product
31 Takes a risk
33 Data-transmitting device
36 Merits
37 Hit with a quick blow
39 More attractive
40 Thick slice
42 Large sea ducks
43 What little shavers don't have
45 Bell captain's call
46 Despot
47 Hayseed
48 Imitated
49 On the briny
51 Against
52 Oboe or clarinet
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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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S	N	I	V	E	L	■	S	T	O	U	T	■	■	■
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MÜNCHEN
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[illegible] wallet exclusively for EBEL.

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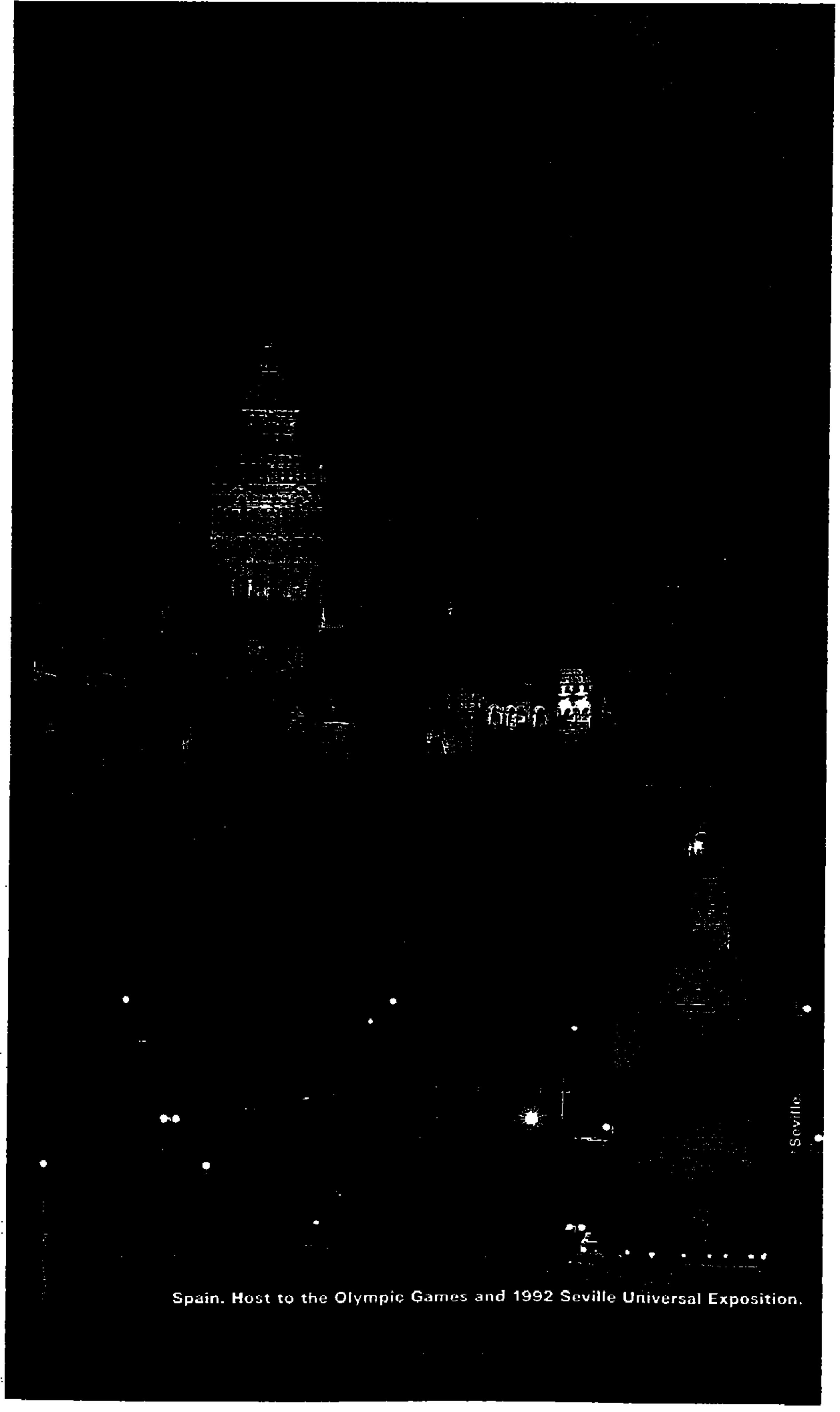

Spain. Host to the Olympic Games and 1992 Seville Universal Exposition.

The 1992 Universal Exposition actually began ages ago.

You are in Seville, where the setting sun paints the buildings gold and your camera is poised to capture the magic of the Torre del Oro near the Guadalquivir river, before night falls.
Although the city will be made even more famous by Expo '92, it is already a permanent exhibition for centuries of Spanish culture.
To see for yourself you only have to stroll round the picturesque quarter of Santa Cruz. Wonder at its majestic Gothic Cathedral, one of the biggest in the world. Admire La Giralda. Visit the Alcázar Real and the Casa Pilatos. Or join in the colourful "Feria de Abril" when the townspeople dress in splendid Andalusian costumes. Now, you sit down with a glass of sherry and reflect that the 1992 Universal Exposition may only last a year.
But the exhibition of Seville will go on for centuries.
Consult with your travel agency.

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Police Cite IRA Threat As 4 Bombs Hit London

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

LONDON — The police raised the specter of an Irish Republican Army bombing campaign over the Christmas season in Britain after a series of firebombs Sunday caused extensive damage but no injuries to four shops in central London.

Commander George Churchill-Coleman, the chief of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, warned the public to be "extremely vigilant" in the wake of the firebombs, which came 24 hours after police officers in another London neighborhood recovered a bag of weapons and a cache of plastic explosives that were also believed to be linked with the IRA.

Although the IRA has not yet claimed responsibility for the firebombs, Mr. Churchill-Coleman said the police believed the attacks were the work of "members of the Provisional IRA."

"We cannot discuss the type of device except to say that they were small devices well hidden," he said.

Hundreds of people were evacuated from homes and apartments along London's Tottenham Court Road early Sunday morning while fire fighters battled the blazes and searched for additional devices.

A spokesman for Scotland Yard said it was too soon to tell whether there was any connection between the firebombings and the discovery late Friday of the arms cache in Wandstead, in London's East End.

The firebombings and intensified activity by British anti-terrorist units reflect growing tension over Northern Ireland, where there has been a spiral of sectarian violence in recent months.

TALKS: *Cabinet Supports Shamir*

(Continued from page 1)

ing of the peace conference and of the first round of bilateral meetings.

After waiting two weeks for the parties to agree on a location to continue to the talks, the United States proposed Washington as a compromise.

Israeli politicians have since come to see the maneuvering over the talks as a way for Mr. Shamir to tell the United States that it will not be able to force terms on Israel during the peace process.

Officials close to Mr. Shamir have been insisting that the invitation to the talks was an example of how the United States could break impasses in the negotiations by siding with the Arabs.

"The United States is showing a lack of respect for Israel compared to its treatment of the Arabs," Transport Minister Moshe Katzav said Sunday.

Rechavam Zeevi, a rightist cabinet minister from the small Moledet Party, suggested that Washington was treating the Israelis like "the Cherokee tribe of Indians that was put onto a reservation."

Israel's ambassador in Washington, Zalman Shoval, has been trying to arrange a compromise formula that would allow Israel to maintain its pride while still attending the talks on Wednesday.

Officials in Jerusalem suggested Friday that Israel might send a delegation if this week's talks were limited to technical issues, or if the United States agreed to an Israeli proposal that the negotiations with the various Arab delegations be held in different places at different times.

Official sources said the government received a four-point clarification of the U.S. stand on the talks from the State Department. However, a senior official said there was no essential change in the position of the Americans, who say they sympathize with some of Israel's views on location and procedure but see these concerns as secondary to keeping the negotiations going.

President Bush reiterated Saturday that the United States would convene the talks on Wednesday, even if Israel did not appear.

—JACKSON DIEHL

APOLOGY: *Japanese Amends*

(Continued from page 1)

Aug. 6, 1945, and of Nagasaki three days later, Mr. Bush said: "Not from this president. I was fighting over there."

But he added: "Now, do we mourn the loss of innocent civilians? Yes. Can I empathize with a family whose child is victimized by these attacks? Absolutely. But I can also empathize with my roommate's mother, my roommate having been killed in action."

In Japan, meanwhile, the Kyodo news agency and the Japan Times newspaper, citing sources close to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said Sunday that the lower house was expected to adopt a resolution of apology by the end of next week.

The resolution would be in three parts, the reports said. It would apologize for the war, express appreciation for support Japan received in postwar rebuilding, and emphasize Japan's determination to live as a peaceful state.

Japan's war of aggression in Asia from 1931 to 1945 has left bitter memories among its neighbors.

This year also marks another war anniversary — 60 years since Japan's invasion of Manchuria.

In the past five years four prime ministers, including current Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, have refused to break the taboo and admit that Japan launched a war of aggression in Asia.

This spring, however, Emperor Akihito expressed regret for the suffering caused by Japan in World War II when he became the first Japanese monarch to visit Asia.

Peter Andrews/Reuters

STAND-IN — A gay-rights activist kissing a cardboard cutout of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Moscow on Sunday, the fourth annual AIDS Day. People in 160 countries took part in activities to focus attention on preventing the spread of the condition.

WORDS: *A Dictionary of Post-1980 Expressiveness*

(Continued from page 1)

glams, graying leisured affluent middle-aged; or *zuppies*, zestful upscale people in their prime.

Dink also has market potential, denoting double (or dual) income, no kids.

Not so *dweeb*, whose sound somehow suggests its meaning: "a contemptible or boring person, especially one who is studious, puny or unfashionable" — probably spawned, the dictionary says, from "dwarf, weed, creep, etc."

Perhaps half the new words will wind up added to the next edition of the OED, said Sara Tulloch, the editor of the new work. A quarter of them are there already — including AIDS, crack and bad-mouth — in the 20-volume second edition published in 1989. The rest may just be passing fashion, she said.

"The best one can hope to do in a book of this kind," Mrs. Tulloch notes in a preface to the new dictionary, "is to take a snapshot of the words and senses which seem to characterize our age and which a reader in 50 or a hundred years' time might be unable to understand fully, even if these words were entered in standard dictionaries, without a more expansive explanation of their social, political or cultural context."

Never mind how low-brow. Oxford presents words in use without judging their esthetics, said Mrs. Tulloch, 37, a managing editor at Oxford Dictionaries. She selected the new words and wrote all 750 articles about them, but admits to having winced at a few of the choices.

Gobsmacked, for instance: "in British slang: astounded, flabbergasted; speechless or incoherent with amazement; overawed."

"I just don't like the sound and look of it," she said.

And *gutted*, British slang for "utterly exhausted or fed up, devastated, 'shattered.' "

This suggests a fish relieved of its innards, Mrs. Tulloch observed. "I think it's so disgusting."

She more readily recalled words she liked, especially those that condense cleverly. Like *affluenza*, telescoping affluence and influenza to evoke the malaise of wealthy people.

"I like to think that in some way the book is a celebration of wit and inventiveness," she said.

Preparing for the dictionary of new words, which took a year to write, she read appraisals of the 1980s to get a feel for the decade, then searched the files and data bases of the Oxford English Dictionary.

About 1,000 entries were obvious choices, she said, while others needed more research. She enlisted the efforts of the dictionary department's reading teams, people in Britain and the United States who, she said, "read everything from the gutter press to prestigious Sunday papers, from pulp fiction to literary prize-winners."

And she did research of her own. For instance, on *cowabunga*, which youngsters may think of as the rallying cry of Teen-Age Mutant Ninja Turtles but which turns out to have begun with "The Howdy Doody Show" of the 1950s.

"By the '60s, it had entered surfing slang as a cry of exhilaration when riding the crest of a wave," the dictionary reports.

It would be *nerkish* — probably formed from nerd and jerk — to read straight through from "AAA (see Triple A)" to "zygote intrafallopian transfer (see zift)." Some form of organized browsing might be preferable.

For example, Mrs. Tulloch said, some of her friends have reaped literary dividends by scanning just the business items that are scattered through the book:

"It reads like a medieval romance, with a triple witching hour, and baddies called arbs who go round body-snatching and carrying out hostile takeovers and insider trading. There are companies with a Pac-man strategy, where you turn around and gobble up the company that's trying to gobble you. Or they take a poison pill or send out a shark repellent. Until a white knight comes along on his charger and saves the company."

SOVIETS: *A Union No More*

(Continued from page 1)

Moscow, that there could be no Soviet Union without the Ukraine and its 53 million denizens.

Mr. Gorbachev tried to convince President George Bush that the exit of the Ukraine was a "catastrophe for the Union, for the Ukraine itself, and for Russia, Europe and the world."

But the argument seemed to sound increasingly hollow the closer the Ukraine came to independence. Mr. Bush, for one, signaled that the United States was prepared to work toward political recognition if the Ukraine proved responsible in financial, military, human-rights and regional matters.

For Mr. Yeltsin, the real issue was not whether to try to stop the Ukrainians, but to prepare for the prospect that they were determined to go it alone. The immediate concern was that if the Ukraine introduced its own currency, other republics would follow suit and Russia would be overwhelmed with a hyperinflationary mass of rubles.

That would destroy any chance of stabilizing the currency and going through with the economic changes devised by Mr. Yeltsin's government team. One reason for taking hold of the financial levers, then, was to prepare for the possibility that Russia might be compelled to issue its own currency.

Another reason was the urgent need to curb the massive emission of paper money by the central government, which had run out of other means to meet its financial obligations. Mr. Gorbachev and the clumsy State Council of republican presidents seemed incapable of reaching or implementing any decision that could impose financial order, and Mr. Yeltsin finally appeared to decide that Russia could wait no more.

In the end, Mr. Yeltsin's assumption of the central government's finances was widely welcomed. Foreign governments and investors saw a new chance for financial stability, and therefore for repayment of the Soviet debt and potential new investment. Smaller republics would likewise benefit by the stability at the center and the escape from economic collapse.

Even Mr. Gorbachev gained, since the arrangement won him time to continue the search for an economic and political agreement among republics.

In fact, the two presidents whose feud once brought tanks into Moscow streets now seemed to act in curious symbiosis. Mr. Yeltsin still needed some form of central government if he was to persuade other republics to foot their share of the former union's debts and bills, and to deflect the impression that he was trying to build a new Russian empire. Mr. Gorbachev seemed to recognize that his office and his dream of a future union could survive only with Mr. Yeltsin's help.

But if the two presidents once again found a way to step back from the abyss, it was only to face a host of new unknowns.

TRIAL: *Kennedy Kin*

(Continued from page 1)

withstand questioning by attorneys who will try to undermine her credibility and prove that she is "emotionally unstable."

"They're going to have to argue she's a nut or slut," said Susan Estrich, a University of Southern California law professor who is a rape victim and who wrote "Real Rape."

"The only way the defense can win is to argue she is a liar," Professor Estrich said, "because if what she said is true, it's a rape. Ten years ago, if there were no guns or violent attack, people would say it was a seduction, but not anymore."

The trial is already the catalyst for national discussion of date rape, a crime believed vastly underreported partly because there rarely are witnesses or physical proof of an attack. In addition, it has political overtones.

Kennedy supporters have said that the accuser's stepfather, a conservative Republican from Ohio, encouraged the woman's pursuit of the rape charge because of his distaste for the liberal Kennedys of Massachusetts, a claim that the woman's family calls ridiculous.

Mr. Smith's uncle, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, whose behavior in Palm Beach the weekend of the alleged rape has aggravated his reputation as a womanizer and drinker, will be at risk when he is called to testify as a key prosecution witness.

It was he who instigated the midnight jaunt to the Au Bar nightclub that ended with the rape claim. About 11:30 P.M. on March 29, Mr. Kennedy wakened his son, Patrick, 24, and Mr. Smith. "They appeared to be asleep when I opened up the door," the senator said in a sworn statement. "I asked them if they wanted to have a couple of beers."

As soon as the jurors and three alternates are seated Monday morning, Palm Beach Circuit Court Judge Mary E. Lupo has scheduled the televised trial's single most important hearing. She is to hear arguments on whether three other women who have accused Mr. Smith of sexual assault will be allowed to testify here.

Under a Florida rule governing admissibility of evidence, if the women's testimony recounts scenarios so similar to the crime being tried that the "signature" or "identity" of the defendant is discernible, the jury can hear it. If the testimony is deemed "relevant solely to prove bad character or propensity," it is to be thrown out.

Brazil Reserves 2d Homeland for Amazon Indians

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Ignoring a backlash from Amazon politicians, President Fernando Collor de Mello has stepped up his campaign to preserve the culture and sanctuaries of Brazilian Indians by reserving 50,000 square kilometers of virgin rain forest as a homeland for 500 Kaiapo Indians.

The reservation will be Brazil's second largest, surpassed only by a Yanomami reservation that was created two weeks ago. With these and other decrees, Mr. Collor has in one month moved to protect Indian land equivalent to 57 percent of what had been set aside over the preceding 80 years.

His action was praised by environmentalists, artists and U.S. politicians. "Brazil is setting an example for the world," said Sting, the British rock star. In 1989, Sting and a Kaiapo leader, Raoni, raised $1.2 million for the demarcation of Raoni's homeland.

In the Amazon, however, a lawmaker from Amazonas state, Atila Lins, proposed a bill Saturday that would limit reservations to 2 square kilometers per Indian. "There is a very strong international movement to block the development of the Amazon," said Mr. Lins, who leads a congressional panel investigating the "internationalization" of the Amazon.

Two Memorials In U.S. Capital To Be Repaired

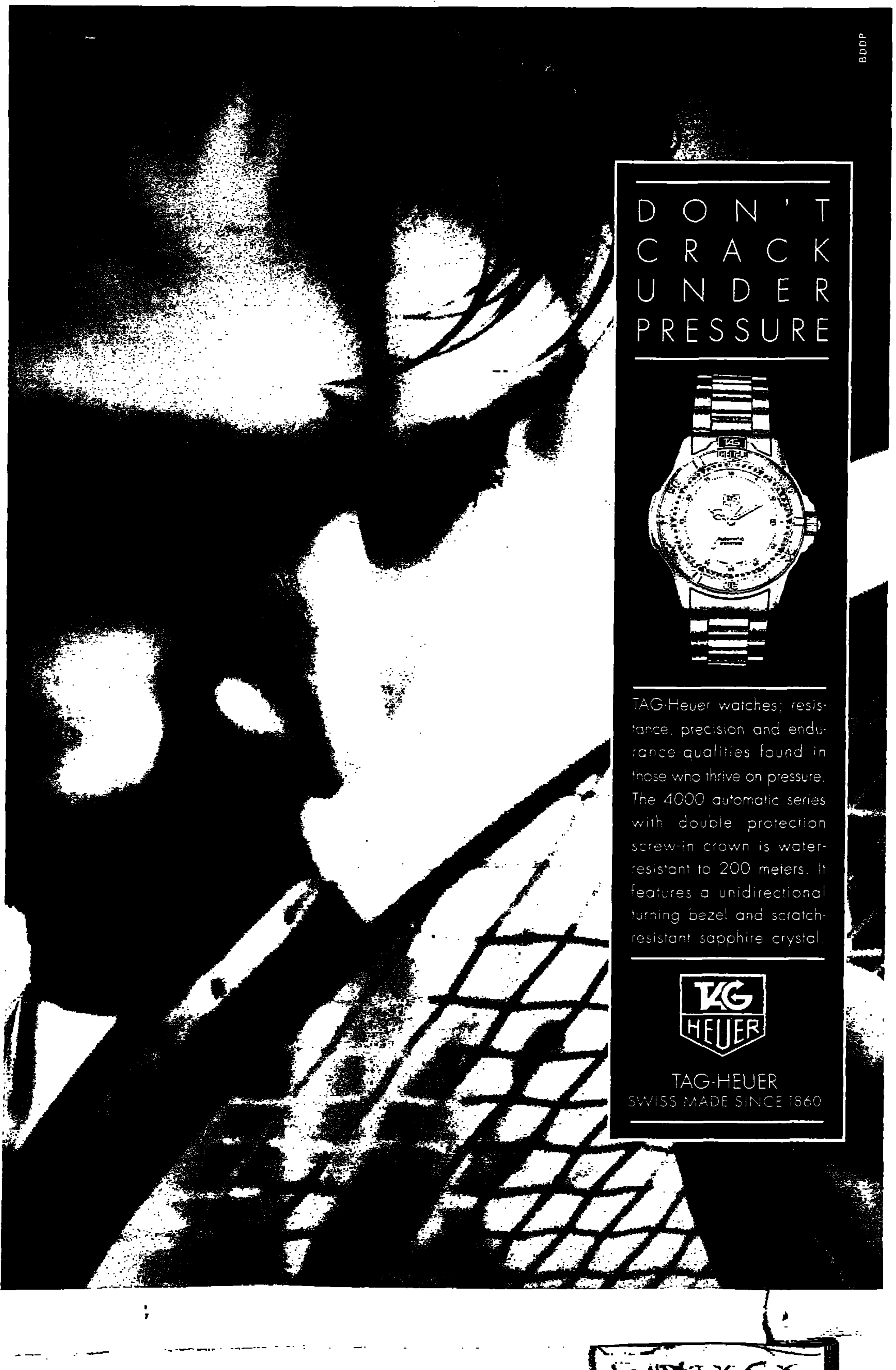
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Starting Monday and for the next three to five years, parts of the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials will be shadowed by scaffolding and fencing during a $22 million National Park Service project to inspect, document and repair them.

The work on two of the capital's most scenic and photographed vistas — the Lincoln Memorial framed in the Reflecting Pool and the Jefferson Memorial rising from the edge of the Tidal Basin — will limit but not block access.

The presidential memorials "are not falling down," a park service spokeswoman said. "They are structurally sound. This is to ensure that they are there for future generations to enjoy."

It will be the first time that the exterior of either has been covered to any extent since they were opened, the Lincoln Memorial in 1922 and the Jefferson Memorial in 1943.



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The winner of the competition which appeared in the International Herald Tribune Advertising Section on Bahrain on July 2 last, is:

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475 entries were received from 44 countries. The winner will be contacted by the Directorate of Tourism.

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مركز الأهرام

Time Not Ripe for UN Force

Yugoslav Battles Disappoint Vance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — The United Nations special envoy, Cyrus R. Vance, arrived in Yugoslavia on Sunday and said that conditions were not yet satisfactory for deployment of an international peacekeeping force.

Mr. Vance, a former U.S. secretary of state, noted that the UN Security Council resolution authorizing the deployment of peacekeepers stressed that an absolute cease-fire must be in place in Croatia before they could be sent in.

"The deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation cannot be envisaged without full compliance by all parties," Mr. Vance said.

He said that compliance was "not satisfactory yet." As for the UN-negotiated truce that in theory took hold a week ago, he added, "It's holding better than it was, but it needs to really hold."

Both the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army and Croatian forces have violated the latest truce — the 14th — on numerous occasions, and there were scattered reports of fighting Sunday.

Mr. Vance made the trip to Yugoslavia with the aim of forging an agreement between Serbia, the federal army and Croatia on how and where to send the peacekeepers if the truce holds.

He said he would remain in Belgrade for two or three days and hold talks with the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, and the Yugoslav defense minister, General Veljko Kadijevic, before meeting with the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman.

Mr. Vance said he was disappointed with developments since he brokered the latest cease-fire on Nov. 23.

"I am distressed that no great progress has been made," he said at the Belgrade airport.

The success of the latest truce is vital if peacekeepers are to be deployed. It has held on many battlefields, but fighting worsened in some areas over the weekend.

Croatian radio reported mortar attacks and shelling of Podravska Slatina and Daruvar in central Croatia. It reported explosions in Osijek in the east and said villages around Vinkovci were attacked.

Yugoslavia's official news agency, Tanjug, said fighting broke out around Novska and Lipik in central Croatia and around Vinkovci.

The Yugoslav Army and Serbian irregulars outnumber and outgun the Croatian forces and control about one-third of the republic's territory. Croatia has said it will not give up the fight and is hoping for international recognition of its independence. *(AFP, Reuters)*

■ German Recognition Soon

Germany will grant diplomatic recognition to the secessionist Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia directly after the European Community summit meeting Dec. 9 and 10, Hesse state radio said Sunday, The Associated Press reported from Frankfurt.

The radio quoted Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as saying that Slovenia and Croatia would be "lawfully recognized" immediately after the EC meeting and that he was backing an initiative to have the Community "grant an associate status to the two republics."

UN Assails Burma For Rejecting Election Results

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United Nations has rebuked the military government of Burma for its refusal to surrender political power to a democratically elected parliament.

The impetus for the rare criticism of a Third World country came from Burma's continued detention of this year's Nobel Peace Prize recipient, the opposition leader Daw Aung Sang Suu Kyi.

After blocking a Swedish-led attempt at the General Assembly to condemn Burma last year, India and Burma's other Asian neighbors dropped their opposition last week to a resolution that expressed concern at continued military rule and the suppression of fundamental democratic freedoms in the country.

The consensus text, approved without a vote by the General Assembly committee dealing with social, humanitarian and cultural matters, is intended to put the weight of the world's moral disapproval on General Tin U and his military rulers.

The hope is that this will persuade them to carry out earlier promises and surrender power to Daw Aung Sang Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy, which won 80 percent of the seats in elections last year.

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A SETBACK FOR AQUINO — Ramon Mitra, speaker of the lower house of parliament in the Philippines, waving as he arrives at the home of a supporter with his wife, Cecilia, after his nomination as the candidate of the country's biggest party in the 1992 presidential election. The ruling party rejected former Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, the candidate supported by President Corazon C. Aquino. Mr. Mitra's nomination ended speculation that the party might put forth the candidacy of Mrs. Aquino herself.

Bullit Marquez/The Associated Press

In India, Hardships For Quake Survivors

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — More than a month after their homes were destroyed in an earthquake, thousands of ill-clad and frightened villagers in the Himalayan foothills still huddle with their cattle for warmth under tents as rain and snow signal the onset of winter.

The survivors have lived without permanent shelter since Oct. 20, when the earthquake rumbled across a 115-kilometer (70-mile) belt of Uttar Pradesh state in the foothills of the western Himalayas, destroying bridges, roads and villages. Electric power was knocked out in many areas and has not been restored, according to reports from the region.

More than 700 people were killed, officials at Uttarkashi, a major town in the region, have said. Relief workers said the number was at least 1,500.

Officials said that in the next few weeks it would be crucial to build snowproof shelters and provide relief supplies including food, blankets and medicine.

In the village of Netala, clusters of tents have sprung up as all of the 1,000 residents have deserted their damaged homes.

"Right now we need houses and proper shelter," said Maheshwari Bhatt, the village leader in Netala. "The tents will not keep out the cold and the snow."

Mrs. Bhatt said that the quake had killed 51 people in Netala, including 9 of her relatives.

She said the disaster also had kept the villagers from sowing the wheat crop in time. Many head of cattle were killed, which deprived the villagers of draft animals that are used instead of tractors in the mountainous terrain. Many fields have been ruined by the collapse of walls that prevented erosion.

The crumbled homes often also represent financial collapse.

"Women sold their jewelry to help build the houses, and now entire families are paupers," said Raghubir Singh, a trader in Netala.

Officials said cash grants for rebuilding homes were being distributed.

Some engineers said that construction methods and materials contributed to the scope of the disaster. The earthquake was of moderate strength, measuring 6.1 on the open-ended Richter scale.

"The reason why so many died was not because of the magnitude of the earthquake but because the buildings were badly designed and badly built," said A.S. Rawat, an electrical engineer. "Light, flexible structures, such as tin and wood, are among the best in earthquake-prone areas."

Mr. Rawat said that deforestation had led to a shortage of wood for construction, so that instead of the traditional homes of wood and earth, villagers took to using stone and plaster.

Many villagers, envious of richer families who could afford homes of brick and mortar, plastered cement over rock walls to give the impression that they lived in "proper" houses, Mr. Rawat said. But the buildings proved to be deathtraps.

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U.S. Spells Out Kenya's Loss

The Message: Plan on Change, or Forgo Increased Aid

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — In an unusually blunt statement, the U.S. Embassy has announced here how much Washington penalized Kenya last week when the United States and other aid donors held up new aid because of Kenya's poor political and economic performance.

The statement appeared to be an attempt to drive home the point that there was abundant U.S. aid available for Africa but that Kenya could not expect to benefit from it unless the government curbed corruption and opened up the political system.

The embassy said the United States had been prepared to pledge $47 million in economic and social assistance to Kenya for 1992, an increase of $8 million over 1991.

Instead, Washington agreed to release only a previously agreed upon $19 million for family planning, agricultural research and assistance to private humanitarian agencies, all programs that do not involve the government.

The remaining $28 million intended to finance agricultural and market development programs was contingent upon Kenya moving forward on political and economic changes, the embassy said.

The $28 million was put on hold, the embassy, said because of the "the Kenyan government's failure so far to carry through with key economic reforms that had been promised earlier."

The U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Smith Hempstone Jr., has been the loudest Western critic of President Daniel arap Moi's insistence on clinging to the one-party system and his failure to clean up corruption.

At the last two donor meetings, such as the recent one in Paris, Kenya received about $800 million in development aid each year from international financial institutions and donor nations. This time the donors said Kenya would continue to receive aid already pledged, but they declined to specify any new amounts. Instead, they said, new aid would be reconsidered in six months and would be linked to improvements in human rights and economic performance.

The Kenyan government's reaction to the failure to get the much needed aid has been muted. There have been no public pronouncements here.

Instead, Mr. Moi has called a meeting for Monday of the council of his governing party, the Kenya African National Union, prompting speculation about possible changes.

While the donors were meeting in Paris, Mr. Moi had two of his closest political colleagues arrested in connection with the 1990 slaying of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, an opponent of government corruption. Also last week, Mr. Moi's government dropped charges against a number of opposition leaders who were detained for organizing a rally.

The arrests of Nicholas Biwott, a powerful former cabinet minister and Hezekiah Oyugi, a former head of internal security, as well as the leniency toward the opposition leaders fueled speculation that Mr. Moi was planning to take some steps this week toward political pluralism. As yet, no formal charges have been filed against Mr. Biwott or Mr. Oyugi.

Togo Appeals For Global Aid to Block Any Coup

The Associated Press

LOME, Togo — Togo's civilian government appealed Sunday for international aid to block the former military dictator, General Gnassingbé Eyadéma, from retaking power, saying it was a test case for emerging democratic movements in Africa.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh said the soldiers had not kept their promise to retreat to their barracks and were trying to terrorize the government into accepting their demands.

The crisis has become a stage to try Western governments' promises to support Africa's democratic movements. France and the United States have condemned the coup attempt that began Wednesday.

"The message we have sent has been very direct, very clear," a Western diplomat said. "Eyadéma may be getting the message but others may not," he added, implying that the general was not in total control of the situation.

Mr. Koffigoh's interim government, charged with ending General Eyadéma's 24-year military rule and returning the country to democracy, said that was not enough.

"Eyadéma wants to retake power," said Horatio Freitas, the minister of youth, sports and works. "If he succeeds in Togo, it will set a precedent. Everywhere in Africa these military dictators will try to make a comeback."

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Mandela on Another U.S. Visit

Trip Follows Historic Meeting on Plans for Constitution

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, left Sunday on a seven-day visit to the United States that will include meetings with President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d as well as an address to the United Nations.

Mr. Mandela left a day after the first meeting of black and white political parties in the history of South Africa ended in near unanimous agreement on how negotiations would proceed to draw up a democratic constitution for South Africa. The success of the meeting set loose a wave of optimism in this violence-torn land.

Nineteen parties, many of which had been bitter enemies, completed plans to hold a "convention for a democratic South Africa" starting Dec. 20 to begin the process of drafting a constitution that will empower the black majority to vote for the first time.

Unlike his first trip to the United States, in June 1990, soon after his release after 27 years in prison, Mr. Mandela is not planning to speak at any public rallies or ceremonies. He was greeted then like a conquering war hero and feted lavishly across the United States, including Washington, where he addressed a joint session of Congress.

He also will not be accompanied by his wife, Winnie, with whom he is reported to be having marital difficulties unrelated to her conviction in the 1988 kidnapping and assault of four Soweto youths. She was sentenced to six years in prison but remains free awaiting a court appeal.

While in the United States, Mr. Mandela plans to hold meetings with black groups, including the congressional black caucus, to speak to business executives and to meet political, educational and business leaders in Houston.

At a meeting with Mr. Bush scheduled for Thursday, Mr. Mandela is expected to raise the possibility of the United States' sending observers to the constitutional convention.

At a news conference Sunday, Mr. Mandela refused to say whether he intended to bring up this issue.

He also sidestepped a question on whether he would seek donations for his proposed multibillion-dollar development bank for post-apartheid South Africa. Mr. Mandela is scheduled to meet with representatives of the Ford, Rockefeller, Carnegie and other U.S. foundations.

Mr. Mandela said only that he planned to discuss "very sensitive matters" with the foundation officials.

But a statement regarding his trip said one objective was to "generate the economic and other resources that will be necessary for the reconstruction of a post-apartheid society."

Mr. Mandela said the African National Congress would not support foreign investment and the lifting of economic sanctions until negotiations on a new constitution reached a "particular stage." He later defined this as the establishment of an elected constituent assembly.

Foreign investment was "a matter of concern to us," he said, "but in a post-apartheid South Africa, not now."

At the historic meeting on Saturday, the Pan Africanist Congress walked out, but virtually all the other delegations hailed the two-day preparatory session for the convention as a watershed event signaling the start of serious negotiations to end white minority rule.

The Pan Africanist Congress, a hard-line black nationalist faction, said it was suspending participation in the negotiating process because all of its proposals had been rejected.

Analysts said the walkout, if it led to the group's permanent withdrawal from the negotiating process, could expose the African National Congress, the government's main black negotiating partner, to serious attack from the left.

But preliminary indications were that the action by the Pan Africanist Congress was primarily a bid by its leadership to avoid a formal split within the organization, which has become badly divided over whether to participate in the negotiating process.

Many observers predicted that the small but influential group would attend the constitutional convention.

Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, head of the government's delegation, said the meeting was "a definite, clear and irreversible break with the past."

"We've now come to the stage where the real talks, the real McCoy, have commenced," he said.

Cyril Ramaphosa, the African National Congress secretary-general who led the group's delegation, said the successful conclusion of the meeting marked "the opening of genuine negotiations."

"The struggle of our people to realize a democratic South Africa has reached a critical moment," he said. "The possibilities of achieving this goal through negotiations has now become real.

"More than ever we are convinced we are walking the last mile."

The Inkatha Freedom Party's chief delegate, Frank Mdlalose, described the meeting as "a healing event in our divided society" that showed South Africans could overcome "all the difficulties and divisions" that apartheid created.

Arafat and Mubarak Meet

Reuters

CAIRO — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met Sunday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to discuss the next stage of Middle East peace talks, which are scheduled to be held in Washington on Wednesday if Israel agrees to attend.

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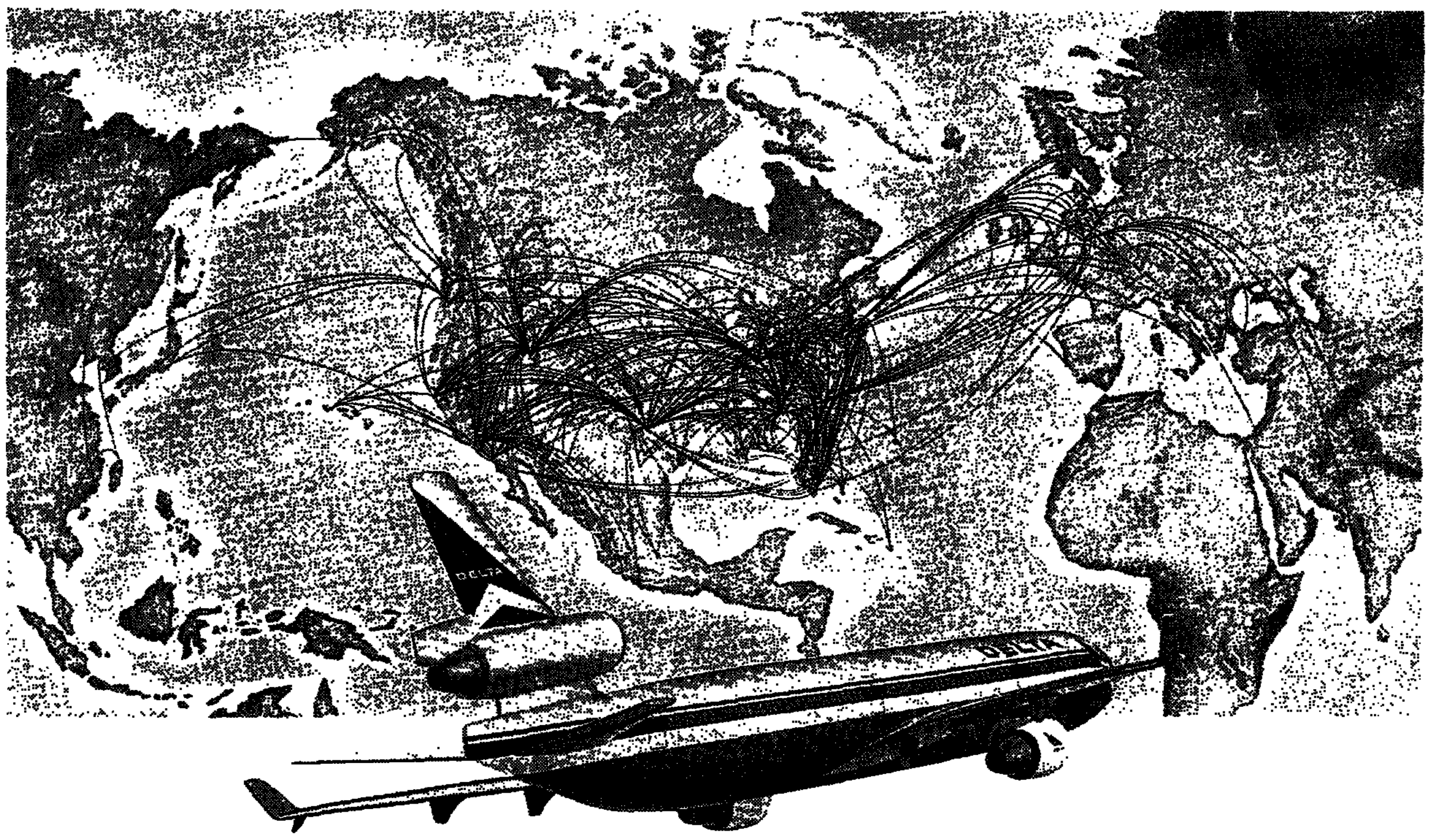

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EUROBONDS

Dollar's Faint Recovery May Not Signal a Surge

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar scored a comeback of sorts last week, helping to alleviate tensions that a strong Deutsche mark had created within Europe's fixed-band exchange rate system. But the dollar's recovery was not sufficiently strong enough to convince foreign exchange analysts that it's all uphill from here.

"The market was dominated by shorts covering positions," said a Swiss Bank Corp. analyst, Jim O'Neill. In other words, speculators who had sold dollars in the expectation of repurchasing them at a lower cost lost their nerve. In closing out their positions, they were obliged to buy the dollar. It ended the week at 1.6258 DM to the dollar after hitting a high of 1.6375 DM — a nearly 4 percent gain over its low of 1.5775 DM.

Analysts say that they are looking for a sustained closing rate of over 1.65 DM before they would be willing to advise clients that the months-long period of dollar weakness is over.

Möllemann's comments cooled the fever for a stronger mark.

Last week's turn was sparked by overt intervention by the Bundesbank in support of the British pound, which calmed fears of an imminent realignment of European exchange rates. Comments by Germany's economics minister, Jürgen Möllemann, that German exporters would like to see the mark trading at 1.65-1.75 DM to the dollar also cooled sentiment for an ever stronger mark.

In addition, rumors about an impending coup in the Soviet Union and increasing worries about that nation's financial situation added to the sudden unwillingness to bet the dollar would continue to fall.

"Maybe we've already seen the bottom when it traded at 1.5775 DM," says a Goldman Sachs analyst, David Morrison. "But we don't have enough evidence to confirm that view."

He warned that doubts about the dollar would continue so long as the sluggish U.S. economic performance kept currency traders worrying about further reductions in U.S. interest rates.

On Friday, the government will report November's unemployment data and a further rise in joblessness, analysts say, could be the trigger for a rate-cut.

THE MARKET is also torn by doubts about whether the Bundesbank will raise its money-market rate at Thursday's meeting of its central council — a move that could send the mark climbing again. German traders fret that market talk suggesting the central bank wouldn't dare raise the rate before next week's EC summit meeting on monetary union is just the kind of challenge the Bundesbank might use to demonstrate its independence.

And last Friday's rejection by the upper legislative chamber of the Bundesbank-sponsored government proposal to streamline the central bank's policy-making board is yet another element that may shape events. Analysts were uncertain whether this might drive the Bundesbank to raise rates, or whether it would further add to the mark's weakness by casting doubt on the bank's capacity to steer a tough anti-inflation policy.

The Bundesbank structure is being changed to take account of German unification. Currently, the presidents of the 11 regional central banks and the Frankfurt-based directorate make up the policy-making council. The central bank has argued that creating an additional five regional central banks to represent the new East German states would create an unwieldy council.

Fears also abound that such an expanded council would become top-heavy with officials more concerned about spurring growth than containing inflation.

The government had proposed that the total number of regional central banks, including those which would represent Eastern Germany, be reduced to nine.

A further cloud on reading the immediate outlook is the approaching year-end. "The market is becoming very illiquid," Citibank's analyst Paul Chertkow observes, making it vulnerable to erratic moves.

Commercial and professional traders have largely locked in their profits for the year and are less willing to undertake new exposure so close to the end of the year, he says. "People who were the most aggressive selling the dollar have now squared their positions, but there aren't many yet who are willing to go long" and buy the currency, Mr. Chertkow says. This reluctance persists even though it is widely expected that by mid-1992 the dollar will be trading at around 1.80 DM.

Suspicion that the dollar's recovery may be accompanied by rising inflation that starts pushing U.S. interest rates higher is also tempering attitudes in the Eurobond market.

Bankers report continued demand for dollar bonds, but from investors who see the dollar as their base currency or from those big institutions that borrow dollars to buy dollar bonds. This is a

See BONDS, Page 11

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Nov. 29

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.834	3.238	1.127	0.33	0.149 *	—	5.472 *	1.2777	1.4086 *	1.6465	1.773 *
Brussels	33.665	58.925	20.59	6.0365	2.7388 *	18.273	—	23.3325	0.2579	29.786	32.348 *
Frankfurt	1.6318	2.873	—	0.293	0.1329 *	0.8874	4.857 *	1.135	1.256 *	1.438	1.575 *
London (a)	1.764	—	2.8781	9.8051	2,161.50	3.2352	59.335	2.5351	229.345	2.0002	182.61
Madrid	103.73	182.565	63.521	18.635	8.437 *	56.363	3.0847	72.86	79.702 *	91.457	—
Milan	1,228.50	2,164.60	752.59	220.42	—	667.95	36.553	854.27	9.455	1,085.18	11.848
New York (b)	—	1.7677 *	1.6225	5.5305	1,224.80	1.8295	33.455	1.434	129.85	1.1347	103.15
Paris	5.577	9.8195	3.4143	—	0.4537 *	3.0298	0.1658	3.8735	4.2869 *	4.9135	5.3725 *
Tokyo	130.65	229.93	80.28	23.51	0.1065	71.25	3.8957	90.94	—	114.83	1.2888
Toronto	1.1341	2.0056	0.6975	0.2042	0.927 *	0.6197	3.381 *	0.7906	0.8724 *	—	1.087 *
Zurich	1.436	2.5314	0.883	0.2583	0.1171 *	0.7825	4.2828 *	—	1.1049 *	1.2677	1.3858 *
1 ECU	1.2695	0.7099	2.0404	6.9664	1,536.47	2.2995	42.0165	1.7986	162.483	1.4172	129.887
1 SDR	1.3879	0.7826	2.235	7.6377	1,686.87	2.5173	46.0142	1.9792	179.526	1.5781	142.391

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9918.8	Greek drac.	181.72	Mex. peso	3073.01	S. Afr. rand	2.7793
Austral. $	1.2726	Hong Kong $	7.7525	N. Zealand $	1.7712	Soviet ruble**	47.80
Austr. schil.	11.13	Indian rupee	25.79	Norw. krone	6.419	Swed. krona	5.974
Brazil cruz.	775.35	Indo. rupiah	1980.00	Phil. peso	26.16	Taiwan $	25.91
Chinese yuan*	5.3885	Ireland (Punt)	1.653	Port. escudo	143.95	Thai baht	25.46
Danish krone	6.34	Israeli shek.	2.2722	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	4992.24
Egypt. pound	3.3339	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2847	Sing. $	1.6636	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.3141	Malay. ring.	2.739	S. Kor. won	754.15	Venez. boliv.	60.20

* Official rate. ** Tourist rate (commercial rate: 1.7064)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7600	1.7540	1.7456	Canadian dollar	1.1366	1.1390	1.1424
Deutsche mark	1.6346	1.6411	1.6472	Japanese yen	130.03	130.15	130.26
Swiss franc	1.4391	1.4431	1.4470				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto). IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Nov. 29	Nov 22	Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	2,894.68	2,902.73	— 0.28 %
DJ Util.	218.83	212.19	+ 3.13 %
DJ Trans.	1,172.27	1,194.69	— 1.88 %
S & P 100	352.03	352.25	— 0.06 %
S & P 500	375.22	376.14	— 0.24 %
S & P Ind	442.42	443.89	— 0.33 %
NYSE Cp	207.75	208.36	— 0.29 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,420.20	2,446.30	— 1.07 %
FT 30	1,840.10	1,866.50	— 1.43 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	22,687.	23,117.	— 1.86 %
Germany			
DAX	1,594.57	1,630.26	— 2.19 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	4,149.80	4,243.07	— 2.20 %
World			
MSCIP	501.50	509.80	— 1.55 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Intl.

Money Rates

	Nov. 29	Nov. 22
United States		
Discount rate	4½	4½
Prime rate	7½	7½
Federal funds rate	4 13/16	4¾
Japan		
Discount	5.00	5.00
Call money	6 3/16	6 9/32
3-month interbank	6 3/32	6⅛
Germany		
Lombard	9¾	9¾
Call money	9¼	9.00
3-month interbank	9.45	9.35
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	10⅝	10½
3-month interbank	10 11/16	10¾

Gold	Nov. 29	Nov. 22	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	366.30	367.95	— 0.45 %

EMU Opt-Out: Only Britain Need Apply

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

THE HAGUE — In a move that helps bind the rest of Western Europe to full economic and monetary union, EC finance ministers Sunday reached general agreement that only Britain should be allowed to decide later in the decade about whether to adopt a single currency.

The consensus to throw out a provision in the draft treaty on European union that would have permitted any member of the European Community to opt out of the single currency at the last minute marks a victory for the EC president, Jacques Delors, and may prove an embarrassment at home for Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

The root of the dispute is Britain's insistence that it can only accept a deal that does not commit it in advance to join its partners in creating a European central bank to manage a common currency. To attain that end, Britain still wants a general opt-out clause that would not single it out for special treatment. But after Sunday's meeting, it faces an uphill struggle to prevail.

Wim Kok, Dutch finance minister, acknowledged that most officials do not accept the general opt-out provision originally proposed by the Dutch as a central element of the EMU treaty, which would have included a separate statement in which nations other than Britain pledged to move forward.

"A large majority," Mr. Kok said, "is not very much charmed by the character of this clause." The Danish finance minister, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, previously one of Britain's few allies in the dispute, threw in the towel Sunday.

Last week, the EC Commission headed by Mr. Delors warned governments about the "risks of a general opting-out clause." On Sunday, Mr. Delors showed signs of celebrating his triumph by gleefully showing reporters a drawing he made of what appeared to be a champagne glass.

Mr. Major, facing a revolt from anti-Europeans within his own party, cannot commit his nation in advance to a future monetary union without destroying his chances for re-election next year. The government's vehement objection to the imposition of a single currency, however, does not represent full-scale opposition to the idea.

In London, a senior official of the ruling Conservative Party hinted Sunday that Mr. Major might accept a single currency at the critical moment when other nations are deciding whether to go ahead, if economic differences among European nations have narrowed sufficiently.

"If you get that measure of economic convergence I do not believe that John Major or Douglas Hurd would reckon that there was an intolerable constitutional issue at stake," Chris Patten, the party chairman, told BBC radio. Mr. Hurd is foreign secretary.

EC finance ministers, beginning a week of frenetic diplomatic activity in advance of the European summit meeting at Maastricht in the Netherlands on Dec. 9-10, launched a final round of talks aimed at settling most of the outstanding issues concerning economic and monetary union.

Their goal is "to deliver a package of decisions as complete as possible," Mr. Kok said.

But Norman Lamont, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, said he remained concerned about the lack of progress in finishing the work. "You just can't have packages all coming down and descending from heaven," he said.

The finance ministers will continue Monday and probably Tuesday in Brussels, where foreign ministers will convene a two-day meeting of their own to attempt to narrow differences in the more contentious parallel negotiations aimed at forging closer political ties.

The disputes over foreign and defense policy, along with related arguments over strengthening EC institutions, will almost certainly not be resolved until Europe's top leaders convene in Maastricht.

Meanwhile, Mr. Major met separately with Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, to discuss his remaining reservations about European political union.

Britain is adamantly opposed to allowing qualified majority voting, rather than requiring unanimity, on social affairs concerning work rules and related issues, but has shown recent signs of a willingness to compromise with its European partners on several other previously contentious matters.

EC Expects '93 Growth Of 2.5%

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Economic growth in the European Community is projected to improve only slightly to 2.5 percent in 1993, after reaching 2.25 percent in 1992, the EC Commission says in a draft of its annual economic report.

For 1991, the Commission has forecast that growth in gross domestic product of the Community's 12 countries will be just 1.25 percent, sapped by the Gulf war and sinking consumer confidence.

The report says the Community may reap little benefit from improved world output and trade in the next two years, because there will also be a "petering out" of demand for EC goods resulting from German unification.

The draft report, which is expected to be adopted by the 17 EC commissioners this week, marks the first time the Commission has forecast the Community's economic growth for 1993.

Modest growth in the next two years will not match the rise in the labor force, the report says, so unemployment is expected to increase from 8.6 percent this year to 9 percent in 1992 and 9.25 percent in 1993.

Inflation is projected to decline steadily, however, from 5 percent this year to 4.5 percent in 1992 and 4.25 percent in 1993.

Even with the modest recovery forecast, EC economic growth in 1993 would still be below last year's level of 2.8 percent, and well below the 1988-89 average of 3.7 percent.

The report expresses concern that economic factors such as budget deficits, inflation and unemployment are not converging adequately among EC economies, vital for economic and monetary union.

UN Sees 'Depression' in East

Reuters

GENEVA — United Nations economists on Sunday forecast growing social unrest in 1992 in the Soviet Union and the former East bloc, with depression and unemployment putting pressure on governments to drop economic reform.

But in its latest biannual report, the UN's Economic Commission for Europe argues that a new "Marshall Plan" of coordinated Western assistance could put the region firmly on the road to recovery.

"The declines in output in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are now so large that it would be appropriate to speak of a depression," said the report, compiled by a team of European economists at ECE's Geneva headquarters.

The economists estimated the overall drop in industrial production for Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia at 19.5 percent for 1991, and 9 percent and accelerating for the Soviet Union.

With all the former communist states pursuing tough measures in the switch to market economies, they said, it was increasingly uncertain how far their peoples would continue to accept the heavy costs.

"It seems likely that social unrest will increase in 1992 and that in some countries there will be increasing pressure to dilute or abandon the reform process," the 125-page report — the Economic Bulletin for Europe — added.

Production and consumption levels seemed set to continue to fall and unemployment and inflation to rise and there was a mounting danger that frustration over the hardships would increase demand for "simplistic solutions."

ECE economists promoting the idea say a new recovery program should turn the cash-driven Marshall Plan on its head by focusing primarily on technical assistance in setting up the essential structures — an efficient banking network, financial and taxation systems, contract laws and legislation protecting property rights — for a successful market economy.

George Marshall, the U.S. secretary of state at the time, started the European Recovery Program in 1947 to revive the continent's stricken economies.

Denounced by Moscow as an instrument of U.S. "economic imperialism," by 1952 when wound up it had pumped some $13 billion into cash-strapped countries and built the launchpad for the boom of the 1950s and 1960s.

Under the Marshall Plan, only the United States provided aid but today some 24 countries and at least seven world financial organizations are involved in guiding the former communist states out of the ruins of their state-run economies.

Algiers Lets Foreigners Into Oil, Gas

Reuters

ALGIERS — Algeria has opened its oil fields, gas reserves and mining operations to foreign companies, giving them the right to share in deposits now being exploited and to seek and exploit new reserves.

The decision, approved by the National People's Assembly on Saturday, should attract welcome hard cash next year and improve long-term better oil production, diplomats and industry experts said.

The government hopes it will help in repaying foreign debt, which was $23.8 billion this year.

It called the measure the decisive "factor in bringing the country out of crisis by using its own means" in its draft to the Assembly.

Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghozali put his considerable political muscle into getting the law passed, seeing it as a lifeline for the country's 25 million people.

The Assembly passed the measure concerning oil and gas by 174 votes to 27, with 22 abstentions. A similar law was passed concerning mining operations.

Energy Minister Nordine Ait Laoussine said he hoped the changes will bring $14 billion in the next 10 years.

Eighteen oil companies have said they are ready to invest in conjunction with Sonatrach, the national energy company, Mr. Ghozali said last week.

Echoing that, an oil industry expert said that "just about every big oil company in the world is interested."

"Shell, BP and Exxon, which probably have the cash and resources to do it, are very interested," he said. "I know that Neste, the Finnish firm, is also keen. A lot of its crude came from Russia, which has dried up."

Until now, foreigners have been barred from the oil fields, now producing 800,000 million barrels a day, and gas reserves, that make Algeria the second largest exporter after Indonesia.

They will be allowed a maximum of 49 percent share in any contract with the state monopoly, Sonatrach.

Algeria also hopes foreign expertise and cash will increase output from existing fields to 40 or 50 percent from 22 percent.

Mr. Laoussine said in an interview after the vote that "it is not

See ALGERIA, Page 15

Central Asia's Ties That Bind

Pakistanis and Indians Lead Investors Into Soviet Region

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

TASHKENT, U.S.S.R. — Yaqub Tabani, a Pakistani business executive, sits at a desk and ponders some of the worries of doing business in Soviet Central Asia: ethnic riots of recent years, the battle for the future between secularists and Islamic revivalists, the tangled division of power between the Soviet republics and Moscow and almost inert state bureaucracies.

"Actually," he muses during an interview while waiting for his flight home to Karachi, "it feels like home. Western companies feel very nervous about Central Asia. I don't."

Most Western firms have watched the political and economic convulsions of the Soviet Union from a distance and have remained aloof from Central Asia, with its entrenched Communists and uncertain future.

But Asian companies, such as Mr. Tabani's, which is based in Karachi, have begun to invest in Central Asia, whose five republics hold 50 million people and cover an area about half the size of the 48 contiguous states of the United States.

Mr. Tabani said that his firm has formed joint ventures to invest in and renovate the Tashkent hotel where was staying and build two cotton spinning mills and a Central Asian regional airline. An insurance firm and garment factories also are planned.

Asian firms, located within a few hours' flying time of Central Asian capitals, are using their proximity, the resulting lower costs and their cultural and linguistic links to gain footholds here.

An Indian-Soviet joint venture is building personal computers in Uzbekistan, South Korea's Goldstar Corp. is building a television factory in Kirghizia and Turkish communications companies are negotiating to supply satellite links to the region.

Western companies are more distant and may be unused to business methods here that rely on personal relationships, and what Westerners sometimes see as corruption. A Western diplomat based in Moscow said in a recent interview that Western hesitation was strengthened by perceptions "shaped by stories out of Moscow on political instability and the continuing Communist rule."

The Central Asian republics are the Soviet Union's least economically developed, and local and foreign observers express fear that unemployment, scarce housing and ecological problems risk igniting the region's latent ethnic and political conflicts.

Czarist Russia and the Soviet Union absorbed Central Asia gradually, from the mid-1800s until the 1920s, and built a colonial-style economy. The Soviet Union developed agriculture — including massive wheat and cotton belts — and intensive mining.

But Central Asia can process few of these resources, trading raw or semi-finished commodities at low prices to the Slavic-dominated republics in exchange for more expensive finished goods.

Central Asian governments and inhabitants are eager to end their decades of Soviet-imposed isolation, expressing confidence that access for their commodities to world markets will offer a base for intensive economic development.

The West has remained aloof, investing only $300 million in the Soviet Union in 1990, according to the Moscow-based diplomat — a minuscule total in comparison with about $2 billion invested in Hungary.

Of 1,500 foreign-Soviet joint ventures established in the Soviet Union as of March 1990, more than 1,000 were in Russia and only 25 in Central Asia, according to a study by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

Western interest has been measurable only in Kazakhstan, where the German government is promoting investment among ethnic Germans — deported from by Moscow during World War II — to slow their immigration to Germany.

Asian governments, however, have courted Central Asian leaders.

A Pakistani consulate will open in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, to balance the existing Indian mission, according to diplomatic sources.

The Soviet Union's uncertain legal and financial framework requires most investors to start small and to rely on people with the personal contacts to slip essential paperwork directly onto the desks of key decision-makers.

In Central Asia, such people are frequently Asians: Pakistanis or Indians who have studied or worked in the region for years, or ethnic Koreans deported to the area by Moscow during World War II.

The Tabani Corp.'s man in Tashkent is Abbas Khan, a Russian-speaking Pakistani who has lived here for 15 years. Mr. Khan has been guiding Mr. Tabani in what might be called guerrilla-style investing: working on a small scale and relying on his knowledge of local people, conditions and languages.

"This is the East," Mr. Khan said. "You have to visit people, drink tea and have long conversations that may not bring any immediate result. It's not the West, where a contract gets accepted under rules established by a system."

For the past year, Mr. Khan has operated from a hotel room, his secretary banging out contracts and letters on a manual typewriter. "Last year, a Japanese company came and opened a nice office with computers and fax machines," he said.

"But they didn't have the patience to build the relationships, and they didn't get contracts."

Foreign firms sometimes have been asked to hire relatives of key officials, or to make payments abroad.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Nov. 27	Nov. 21
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.16	8.16
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	7.59	7.55
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	6.40	6.47
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	10.98	10.86
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.53	9.56
Ital. lira, less than 5 yrs	11.84	11.75
Danish krone, less than 5 yrs	9.92	9.96
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.03	8.94
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.15	9.13
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	8.86	8.47
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	9.62	9.94
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	9.19	9.17
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	6.38	6.32
Yen, less than 5 yrs	6.37	6.39

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Nov. 28

Primary Market	Cedel		Euroclear	
	$	Non$	$	Non$
Straights	99.20	952.79	230.50	2,026.00
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	14.10	83.00	70.50	—
ECP	3,792.30	1,639.70	11,595.00	2,489.50
Total	3,905.60	2,675.40	11,896.00	4,515.50

Secondary Market	Cedel		Euroclear	
	$	Non$	$	Non$
Straights	7,581.80	28,595.50	16,287.40	24,573.80
Convert.	255.40	372.20	662.10	427.60
FRNs	3,246.70	1,193.80	3,904.90	2,535.50
ECP	3,162.80	4,437.30	2,999.30	5,060.70
Total	14,246.70	26,598.80	23,853.70	32,597.60

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

Nov. 29

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 3/16	5	4 15/16
Deutsche mark	9 9/16	9½	9½
Pound sterling	10 11/16	10 11/16	10⅝
French franc	9 13/16	9 13/16	9 11/16
ECU	10⅛	10⅛	10 5/16
Yen	6 5/16	6⅛	5⅞

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Nov. 29

Maturity	Close Bid	Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
30.11.93	100 7/32	100 9/32	5.38	5.48
15.11.94	100 22/32	100 24/32	5.74	5.83
30.11.96	100 2/32	100 4/32	6.49	6.55
15.10.98	100 28/32	100 30/32	6.96	7.01
15.11.01	100 27/32	100 29/32	7.38	7.44
15.11.21	100 23/32	100 25/32	7.94	7.98

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates

Nov. 29

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	n.a. %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	4.70 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	4.60 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	8.78 %

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

Talks Collapse Between Pirelli And Continental

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANNOVER, Germany — Germany's Continental AG and Italy's Pirelli SpA said during the weekend that talks on linking their tire businesses had irretrievably broken down, ending 15 months of struggle and negotiation.

The collapse of the talks will be costly for Pirelli, which initiated them, and which said it had incurred 350 billion lire ($286 million) in costs related to the aborted merger.

The two groups, the world's fourth- and fifth-largest tiremakers, gave no explanation for the surprise decision, which was announced late Saturday after a meeting of the Pirelli board in Milan.

They said in a statement they had both "come to the conclusion that neither a merger nor a broad, long-term cooperation would be in the best interest of their shareholders, customers and employees."

Industry sources recently cited a dispute over Pirelli's demand that Continental take a stake in its tire subsidiary, Pirelli Tire Holding NV, to help it cover a widening liquidity gap.

The decision draws a final curtain on one of Europe's longest and most chaotic merger attempts.

The scrapped project had aimed to create an international group capable of competing with Michelin, Goodyear and Bridgestone, the world's leading tire manufacturers.

Pirelli also said Saturday that it would have a loss for the year of 670 billion lire, partly as a result of the 350 billion lire in costs.

On Sunday, the executive chairman, Leopoldo Pirelli, said he "assumed full responsibility" for the affair, which he noted was "conducted almost entirely by me directly." But, speaking at a news conference in Rome, he said he would continue in his post to "help the boat come out of the storm."

He said the company would undertake a restructuring involving the sale of its diversified products division, a 526 billion lire capital increase, a 1.5 trillion lire medium-term financing plan drawn up by Mediobanca, the Milan merchant bank, and a reduction by 1.5 trillion lire in net indebtedness to 2.1 trillion lire.

In its Saturday statement, Pirelli, which holds 5 percent of Continental directly, also admitted something Continental had always suspected: that it had agreed to reimburse its allies, who hold 35 percent of Continental's shares, for any losses they suffered. Pirelli said it had agreed to reimburse its allies by Dec. 31 if the two groups had not reached an accord by Nov. 30.

Over the months, the saga cost both firms money and prestige, dragged their share prices lower and cost several top executives their jobs.

Pirelli launched its takeover bid for Continental in mid-1990, but did not announce it publicly until September.

Continental and its then-chairman, Horst Urban, rejected Pirelli's offer as hostile. Mr. Urban brought in the Deutsche Bank subsidiary Morgan Grenfell to lead its defense, and enlisted the aid of Germany's biggest carmakers, but the battle wound up costing him his job.

Mr. Urban and Continental parted ways in May, paving the way for Continental and Pirelli to resume unconditional talks.

Pirelli also carried out a major management shake-up, whose most recent victim was its finance chief, Andrea Travelli.

The talks were initially strained and halting but they gathered steam after Mr. Urban's successor, Hubertus von Grünberg, took over in July. Both companies grew more optimistic, forecasting the talks would reach fruition before year-end.

But Pirelli's stock fell sharply last week on speculation that the negotiations were near collapse. Friday, the stock closed in Milan at 1,645 lire a share, down 85 on the day.

Continental's shares have stabilized recently, but are still down 40 percent from when Pirelli announced its bid. They closed in Frankfurt at 185 Deutsche marks on Friday, down 5 DM.

(Reuters, AP)

Maxwell Selling 50% Stake in Berliner Verlag

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — The German publishing group Gruner & Jahr AG said Sunday that it was negotiating to buy the half of the publisher Berliner Verlag that is owned by Maxwell Communication Corp.

Gruner & Jahr, which owns the other 50 percent of Berliner Verlag, said it had a first option to buy the Maxwell stake. Berliner Verlag owns the Berliner Zeitung and Wochenpost newspapers.

Der Spiegel magazine said Robert Maxwell's sons, Ian and Kevin, had told Bayerische Vereinsbank to dispose of the Berliner Verlag shares.

The Maxwell family, which owns 68 percent of Maxwell Communication, has debts of around $1.3 billion.

Another Maxwell operation in Eastern Europe, the evening Budapest newspaper Esti Hirlap, has cut 10 jobs and told journalists that the paper is no longer economically viable, the journalists said Saturday.

(Reuters, AFP)

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 29.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
RJR Nb n	169171	10	9	9⅞	+ ¾
BrMySq	95980	80	74½	78½	—1¾
Glaxo s	79821	28¼	26¾	27¼	— ¾
IBM	64576	98⅛	92⅞	92½	—2¼
PhilMr	63941	69⅞	67½	67¾	— ⅜
FordM	60041	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ⅜
BnkAm	60002	33⅞	31	31⅛	—3
Chase	59196	16¾	14⅞	15	—1¼
AT&T	56843	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛	+ ½
AMD	55365	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ½
Citicorp	53977	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
TelMex n	50626	43⅝	42	43¼	+ ⅛
GenEl	50469	67¾	64⅛	64¾	—1⅜
AmExp	49642	19½	18½	19	+ ⅜
GTE	46830	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	— ⅛
GnMotr	43150	31⅜	30¼	30¾	— ⅛
PepsiC	43036	29⅞	28¼	29⅝	+ ¾
Limitd	41368	26¾	24½	24⅞	—2¼
RJR pfA	40472	10⅝	10¼	10½	
Syntex s	38056	40⅛	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅛
WalMt	37512	49¼	46⅜	48⅞	+1¾
RJR pf	36004	37¼	33¾	37	+1¼
Exxon	34713	59	57½	58⅛	+ ⅞
WstgEl	34518	16⅛	15⅜	15¾	— ¼
Boeing	33261	45	43¼	44¼	+ ⅝

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
BergBr s	19691	20⅞	17	17⅛	—3¼
FruitL	11667	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ½
EchoBy	10584	8⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
AMed	8190	8⅝	7⅛	8⅜	+ ½
Hasbro	7990	36½	33⅝	35½	+1⅜
Hilnav	6948	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
US Bio	6647	67⅞	58⅝	60¾	—1
BAT In	6636	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Amdhl	6434	12⅞	12	12½	+ ⅜
A-ge sc	6107	4⅝	3¼	3⅜	—1⅛
RoyalO n	6057	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	
EksNk wt	6037	8¾	7¾	8⅝	+ ⅜
A-bmy sc	5902	26¼	21¼	25⅛	—1⅝
WangB	5817	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Nabors	5267	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
RhnP rt s	4911	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Orgngn	4798	19⅛	16¾	18⅛	— ⅞
Presd A	4627	4¼	3¾	4⅛	
IvaxCp s	4598	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
Alza	4446	80⅞	78	80⅞	+1⅜
NY Tim	4371	19½	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
ENSCO	4248	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
BolrPh	4067	7¼	5⅞	7	+1⅜
InstSy	3980	5⅛	4¼	4⅜	— ⅜
SoUCo	3952	14⅞	13½	14⅜	+1⅛

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	636,040,000
Week ago	1,063,970,000
Year ago	616,970,000
Two years ago	649,630,000
Jan 1 to date	41,053,380,000
1990 to date	36,558,360,000
1989 to date	37,386,170,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	43,624,000
Week ago	80,498,000
Year ago	38,340,000
Jan 1 to date	2,994,489,000
1990 to date	3,091,460,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	900	570
Declined	1039	1475
Unchanged	357	287
Total Issues	2296	2332
New Highs	80	90
New Lows	150	161

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	326	243
Declined	441	545
Unchanged	218	204
Total Issues	985	992
New Highs	27	22
New Lows	67	73

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Nov. 29

Canadian Dollars

Short Term

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	10⅝	93	101	9.24	+934
Abb Fin Inc	11½	92	102½	8.77	+120
Abbey Natl	10⅝	93	102½	8.73	+873
Amex Cred	11¾	93	105	8.62	+862
Austri Control	10¾	92	100	10.23	+277
Austri Control	9¾	93	99½	9.99	+226
Austri Sparkas	9⅝	92	99¾	10.55	+299
Avco Fin Serv	11⅜	92	101	10.12	+256
Avco Fin Serv	10¾	92	99	11.41	+385
B N P	11⅛	92	100½	6.89	-92
Barclays	10¼	93	102	8.73	+873
Bayer Ldbk	10½	93	103	8.82	+842
Bayernhyp Fin	10⅝	92	99¾	10.44	+288
Bell Canada En	10	92	100½	8.37	+76
Bergen City	9⅝	93	98¼	10.81	+313
Bhf-Bk Fin	10⅝	92	100	9.96	+240
Bk Montr Realt	10⅝	92	100	10.54	+298
Bk Tokyo	10⅞	92	100¾	8.85	+185
Bq Generale	10	93	101¼	8.64	+864
Bq Intl Lux	11	92	98⅝	12.20	+444
Brit Colomb	9¼	93	100⅝	8.68	+704
Brit Colomb	12	93	105	9.16	+908
C B A	9½	92	99¼	15.52	+771
C I B C	11⅛	91	99⅝	19.66	1172
C I B C	9	92	97¼	13.78	+622
C N C A	12⅜	93	106¼	8.28	+828
Canada Trust	9⅝	92	99	18.32	1051
Can Trustco	10⅝	93	101	9.05	+137
Chrysler	12⅜	92	94	24.39	1673
Cie Bancaire	12	92	100	10.97	+329
Commerzbank	9¾	92	99¼	10.86	+324
Commerzbank	10⅝	92	100	10.91	+245
Council Europe	11⅞	92	102⅞	7.88	+32
Royal Trustco	9¾	92	96¾	16.03	+847
Royal Trustco	9⅞	93	100½	9.16	+150
Royal Tst Mort	10⅝	93	103½	8.74	+874
S B C Cay	11½	93	105	8.66	+866
S E K	12¾	92	103½	8.27	+71
Saskatchewan	10¼	93	102⅝	8.84	+884
Scotia Mort	10⅝	93	102	8.95	+895
Sears	10⅝	92	98	12.85	+529
Shell Canada	11½	92	101	10.02	+246
Shell Canada	11¼	92	100	10.63	+307
Skandi Enskild	10¼	91	99¾	13.51	+570
Skandi Enskild	11¼	92	100	9.91	+210
Southland	17	92	55	n.a.	
St Bk Victoria	11	92	99¾	10.80	+323
Sumit Bk	9¾	92	97¾	12.95	+539

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Svenska Hdbk	11¼	92	100	10.24	+243
Sweden	7⅝	93	102	7.96	+28
Tor-Dom Bk	11	92	100	10.10	+241
Tor-Dom Bk	11⅜	92	98	24.22	1641
TorDom Caym	10⅞	92	101⅛	8.16	+68
Toyota Credit	11⅜	92	100½	9.57	+201
Univ of Quebec	10	93	98½	10.85	1059
Victorian P A	8½	92	97¼	15.46	+778
Vienna	11¼	92	99¾	11.24	+368
Vienna	9⅝	93	97¾	11.82	+338
Westlb Fin	9⅝	93	100½	8.94	+129
Winnipeg	9	92	98¼	15.73	+792
World Bk	10¼	93	101½	9.39	+939
World Bk	10⅝	93	101½	9.25	+925
Xerox Canada	11⅞	92	99½	11.65	+409

Governments/ Supranationals

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Asfinag	10⅝	01	103	9.61	+69
Austri Control	10	94	103¼	8.48	+324
Austri Control	11⅜	95	108⅝	8.96	+77
Austri Control	9	97	99	9.23	+91
Austri Control	10¾	99	104⅝	9.33	+60
Austri Post	10¼	01	106⅛	9.65	+68
B F C E	10	94	107	7.01	+46
Bergen City	8⅝	94	106¼	5.69	+227
Brit Clumbia	10	98	103⅝	9.25	+61
Brit Columb	9¼	96	99½	9.36	+105
Brit Columb	10	96	103⅝	8.96	+63
Brit Columb	10⅝	01	106¼	9.68	+77
Brit Columb	9⅝	01	97¼	9.82	+87
C N T	9½	94	116½	1.42	+57
Canada Treas	n.a.	01	41½	9.80	+87
Cr Suisse	n.a.	00	47⅝	9.48	+68
E C S C	10	95	102⅝	9.07	+67
E D F	10¼	95	103½	9.00	+84
E D F	9⅝	99	103⅝	9.16	+41
E I B	12	95	108½	9.80	+85
E I B	9	96	99	9.25	+91
E I B	9	96	99¼	9.18	+85
E I B	10⅝	98	103¼	9.40	+67
E I B	10⅝	99	105	9.21	+44
E I B	11¼	01	109⅝	9.57	+67
Edmonton	9⅝	00	111¼	1.47	+147
Eksportfin	10¾	96	104⅝	8.99	+67
Elec Pwr Dev	10⅝	01	104⅝	9.38	+60
Eurofima	10⅝	96	104¼	9.26	+91
Eurofima	10⅝	01	107⅝	9.57	+61
Exp Dev Corp	n.a.	96	69⅝	9.12	+84
World Bk	n.a.	96	67¼	9.24	+92
World Bk	10⅝	99	102½	9.63	+90
World Bk Oct	11	94	105¼	8.82	+76
World Bk Bear	9	96	99	9.25	+88

Banks

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	106½	7.49	+53
Amex Ov Cr					
Ccr	9	94	118¾	4.11	+66
B N P	10⅛	94	103⅝	8.67	+175

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Bayer Hypo	10¼	96	103	9.43	+105
Berliner Bk	10⅝	93	116¼	1.06	+706
Bk Hand & Ind	10½	94	116¾	2.55	+65
Bk Nova Scotia	9⅝	97	100	9.58	+126
Bk Tokyo	8½	94	108⅝	4.54	+74
Bk Tokyo	10⅝	95	104⅝	9.28	+108
Bq Indosuez	10	94	102⅝	8.75	+70
C C F	10⅝	94	103⅛	8.62	+376
C C F	10⅝	94	103¼	8.62	+376
C C F	10¼	96	103⅝	9.13	+79
C I B C Sing	11¾	94	116	4.52	+72
C N C A	10½	96	104⅝	9.15	+79
Cie Bancaire	10⅝	94	102⅝	8.81	+300
Cie Bancaire	10¼	94	110½	5.64	+58
Cr Local	10⅝	95	103	9.03	+68
Cr Lyonnais	10⅝	96	104½	9.12	+78
Creditanst	10⅝	94	103	9.14	+107
Deut Bk	9	94	112¾	3.33	+68
Deut Bk Fin	11½	95	107¼	9.04	+85
Deut Bk Fin	9⅝	96	102⅝	8.71	+35
Deut Bk Fin	10¼	99	105½	9.26	+49
Deut Bk Fin	10¼	01	104⅝	9.45	+54
Indust Kred Bk	9	94	110	4.39	+113
Interfin Cred	11½	94	115½	4.49	+72
K F W Intl Fin	11⅜	95	108¼	9.02	+82
Kfw Intl Fin	10	01	102⅝	9.50	+59
L T C B	11⅛	94	114½	4.60	+67
Mntrl Tst Inc	11⅜	94	113½	5.56	+117
Mntrl Tst Inc	11¼	94	112	5.90	+114
Mntrl Tst Inc	10⅝	98	103	10.86	+155
Natl Nederland	10⅝	94	103¼	8.74	+575
Nip Credit	9⅝	94	111¼	3.69	+80
R B C	10⅝	94	104	9.16	+108
Royal Trustco	10⅝	94	105	8.22	+121
Royal Trustco	10⅝	94	103	9.63	+157
Royal Tst Mort	10⅝	94	116¼	3.02	+72
Soc Gen	10⅝	95	103½	9.83	+85
St Bk Sth Aust	10	95	102	9.24	+111
Tor-Dom Bk	10	95	102¼	9.16	+102
Tor-Tom Bk	11	94	104½	8.86	+375
U B S Fin	10	94	105	7.89	+40

Corporates

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Abb Fin Inc	10⅛	94	102⅞	8.43	+534
Alberta Nat Gs	10⅝	93	115¼	1.80	+180
Amer Hospital	12⅜	94	109¾	7.72	+384
Avco Fin	11	93	115½	1.84	+184
B C Telephone	12¾	99	118½	8.67	-1
B P America	10½	98	104⅝	9.42	+88
B P America	10⅝	01	105⅝	9.92	+96

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	
Cr Suisse Fin	9	94	100¼	8.84	-96
Cr Suisse Fin	9¼	95	100¼	8.98	-59
Cred Fonc Reg	9⅝	95	100⅝	9.70	+7
Credlop O/S	9⅝	96	99½	9.49	-3
Creditanst	7⅝	93	96	10.04	+17
Creditanst	8⅝	94	97¼	9.78	+11
Cregem Fin	10⅝	93	100½	9.47	-71
Dai-Ichi Kb	7⅝	97	92½	9.79	+30
Daimler N Am	9⅝	96	100	9.11	-40
Denmark	7⅝	92	98½	10.69	+44
Denmark	7⅝	92	99½	10.82	+57
Denmark	7¼	93	95⅝	10.71	+15
Denmark	7⅝	94	95⅝	10.08	+26
Denmark	7⅝	94	96	10.04	+19
Denmark	8⅝	94	97¼	10.00	+23
Denmark	7⅝	96	92½	9.78	+27
Denmark Mtg	7⅝	97	99	10.49	+24
Denmark Mtg	n.a.	96	66	9.70	+19
Denmark Mtg	7¾	97	92	9.77	+29
Deut Bk Fin	7⅝	93	97	10.38	+19
Deut Bk Fin	8⅝	94	97	9.92	+18
Deut Bk Fin	10¼	95	103⅛	9.28	-25
Dresdner Fin	9⅝	93	98¼	10.16	+25
Dresdner Fin	10⅝	95	101	9.75	+18
Dsl Bank	8⅝	94	97¼	9.94	+28
Du Pont	9	92	98⅝	10.27	+2
E C S C	8	97	96	9.00	
E C S C	6	94	151¾	10.03	+22
E C S C	11¼	94	100¼	11.01	+76
E C S C	8⅝	95	97	9.57	+1
E C S C	10	95	99½	10.40	+37
E C S C	7⅝	96	95	9.05	-47
E C S C Tr B	11¼	94	101	10.72	+47
E D F	10½	01	107⅝	9.19	
E D F	8⅝	92	99	10.57	+32
E D F	12½	93	100½	11.38	+113
E D F	9⅝	95	99⅝	9.81	+18
E D F	9	97	97½	9.57	+13
E D F	7⅝	98	88⅝	9.45	+11
E D F	8⅝	99	95⅝	9.41	+9
E E C	7⅝	94	96.050	9.65	
E E C	10⅝	95	103½	9.35	
E E C	9⅝	96	101⅝	9.24	
E E C	9¼	98	100⅝	9.06	
E E C	7⅝	92	99¼	10.10	-15
E E C	7⅝	92	97¼	10.39	+14
E E C	9⅝	92	99¾	10.31	+6
E E C	6	93	161¼	10.19	+32
E E C	8⅝	93	98⅝	9.53	-34
E E C	7⅝	94	95	9.62	-13
E E C 'C'	7½	93	96¼	10.36	+17
E E C Tr B	7⅝	92	99½	9.84	-31
E E C/Ecsc	7⅝	94	96⅝	9.35	
E I B	7¼	95	97⅝	8.56	
E I B	9	97	101½	8.61	
E I B	9	99	100⅝	8.95	
E I B	9¼	99	101¼	9.02	
E I B	10	97	104	8.99	
E I B	10	01	105½	9.07	
E I B	7⅝	97	99⅝	13.92	+367
E I B	7¼	92	98¼	10.32	+7
E I B	11½	92	99⅝	10.79	+54
E I B	7⅝	93	96	10.13	+23
E I B	8⅝	93	97¾	10.28	+14
E I B	7½	94	94⅝	9.74	+2
E I B	7⅝	94	96½	9.45	-39
E I B	8	94	96¼	9.93	+10
E I B	8⅝	94	96	9.77	+8
E I B	8⅝	94	97½	9.76	+8
E I B	10⅝	94	100⅝	9.96	+11
E I B	10⅝	94	101	7.71	-254
E I B	7⅝	95	93¼	9.74	+14
E I B	8⅝	95	97½	9.67	+12
E I B	9¼	95	98½	9.79	+15
E I B	9⅝	95	102	9.00	-61
E I B	7½	96	92¾	9.59	+7
E I B	8	96	94½	9.64	+11
E I B	8	96	94½	9.66	+13
E I B	8⅝	96	97½	9.59	-7
E I B	7⅝	97	92¼	9.57	+13
E I B	8⅝	97	95½	9.39	-2
E I B	6½	98	87⅝	9.05	-32
E I B	8	98	93	9.42	+9
E I B	8⅝	99	96¼	9.44	+12
E I B Tr B	8⅝	92	98	10.40	+38
E I B Tr B	11⅝	94	100⅝	10.54	+29

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	
Honda Intl Fin	7⅝	93	94⅝	10.96	+108
I A D B	10	93	99⅝	10.25	+13
I B M Intl Fin	8⅝	92	98⅝	10.40	+15
I B M Intl Fin	8¼	93	97¼	10.39	+25
I B M Intl Fin	9	94	99⅝	9.20	-46
I B M Intl Fin	9⅝	94	98⅝	9.83	+15
I B M Intl Fin	9⅝	94	97⅝	9.53	-29
I B M Intl Fin	9⅝	95	101¼	9.25	-39
I F C	6⅝	95	87⅝	9.81	+29
Iceland	6⅞	96	89	10.03	+51
Imatran Voima	9	96	98	7.60	+7
Intl Bk Int	7⅝	92	98½	10.37	+12
Intl Bk Int	10½	93	100⅝	10.06	+18
Intl Bk Int	9¼	94	99	9.68	-10
Ind Bk Finland	9	95	96⅝	10.85	+49
Ind Bk Jap	7⅝	94	95½	10.21	+36
Ind Bk Jap Fin	8⅝	93	96⅝	10.20	+34
Ind Bk Jap Fin	11½	93	100½	10.60	+40
Indust Kred Bk	8⅝	93	97½	10.48	+22
Interfin Cred	10⅝	91	100	9.33	-92
Interfin Cred	8½	94	97	10.00	+18
Interfin Cred	10¼	95	102	9.42	+19
Ireland	11⅝	93	102¼	10.28	+36
Ireland	10⅝	94	102¼	9.95	+27
Ireland	8⅝	95	97	9.83	+28
Ireland	10⅝	95	108⅝	9.94	+29
Ireland	7½	96	90½	9.83	+32
Ireland	8	99	92	9.56	+24
Italy	10¼	00	107⅝	9.12	
Italy	9⅝	11	100⅝	9.15	
Italy	10½	92	99¾	10.53	+28
Italy	8⅝	94	97½	10.03	+20
Italy	n.a.	96	66	9.83	+32
Jap Dev Bk	10½	95	102⅝	9.47	
Jap Dev Bk	8⅝	97	97½	9.17	
Jap Highway	7⅝	94	94¼	9.97	+21
Jap Highway	9½	96	99½	9.24	-28
Jap Highways	8⅝	98	98½	9.17	
Joh & Joh	7⅝	92	99½	10.03	-22
Joh & Joh	10	93	99¼	10.38	+20
K B Ifima	9⅝	92	99½	10.98	+65
K F W	10⅝	95	103½	9.57	-5
Kansallis	9⅝	92	98⅝	10.71	+46
Kemira Oy	8	92	98	11.18	+93
Kredietbank	6⅝	94	90	9.91	+35
L T C B	8⅝	93	97¼	10.59	+44
L T C B	8⅝	94	95½	10.17	+51
Lb Kreditbk	11¼	93	101	10.09	-2
Lb Kreditbk	9	94	99⅞	9.03	-67
Lb Kreditbk	9	95	98⅝	9.44	-15
Lb Kreditbk	9¼	96	100⅝	8.99	-52
Machine Bull	9⅝	92	98	11.19	+94
Mees Hope Bk	7⅝	92	99¼	10.57	+32
Mees Hope Bk	9	92	98⅝	10.69	+44
Mesal Fin	11¼	94	102¼	10.08	+29
Mesal Fin	10⅝	95	101	2.98	-727
Mitsui Fin	8⅝	95	96⅝	9.91	+37
Mitsui Tst	8⅝	93	97½	10.34	+45
Montreal City	7⅝	92	97¾	11.13	+88
Motorola	8⅝	92	98½	10.72	+47
Muni Finland	9⅝	96	98⅝	9.58	+8
N I B	6	94	149⅝	10.27	+47
N I B	8⅝	94	97	10.00	+38
N I B	9⅝	96	101½	9.40	-12
Hungary	12	96	99⅝	12.22	
Ned Gasunie	7½	94	95⅝	9.44	-19
Nestle Hold	7⅝	91	99¾	13.29	+304
New Zealand	10⅝	97	104⅝	9.46	
New Zealand	9½	92	99	10.86	+41
New Zealand	7⅝	93	96⅝	10.37	+22
New Zealand	7⅝	95	93⅝	9.90	+35
Nip T&T	7	93	95½	10.18	+15
Nip T&T	10	95	108½	9.78	+14
Nissan Mot	7½	96	90¼	10.24	+73
Norsk Hydro	9⅝	98	99⅞	9.63	+27
Norway	9	96	99⅝	9.22	
O A T Mar	8½	02	96⅝	9.03	
O L B	9	94	97¼	9.91	+23
Oat	10	01	105⅝	9.06	
Olivetti	8⅝	93	96	11.72	+161
Outokumpu Oy	8	95	96½	10.01	+38
Outokumpu Oy	8	96	93¼	9.94	+42
P I B A	9⅝	92	99⅝	11.07	+82
P I B A	9⅝	93	98	11.11	+95
P I B A	11¼	93	100½	10.81	+61
Paribas	7⅝	94	94½	10.09	+27

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	
World Bk	8⅝	93	98	9.87	-9
World Bk	7½	94	95¼	9.39	-36
World Bk	9	94	98¼	9.70	-42
World Bk	8½	95	96⅝	9.53	-2
World Bk	9⅝	95	99	9.69	-9
World Bk	9⅝	95	99¼	9.78	+13
World Bk	10⅝	95	102½	9.48	-11
World Bk	7⅝	97	93½	9.41	-8
World Bk	6⅝	01	84⅝	9.36	-5
World Bk 'B'	10⅝	91	100	3.38	-705

Pound Sterling

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	10⅝	99	96	11.31	+70
Abbey Natl	11⅝	95	99½	11.79	+127
Abbey Natl	13⅝	95	105⅝	11.11	+59
Alliance	11⅝	94	99⅝	11.44	+98
Alliance	11¼	96	99⅝	11.40	+89
Alliance	14⅝	95	107⅝	11.41	+89
Amp (Uk) Plc	13	15	106⅝	12.13	+284
Anglian Wat	12	14	102⅝	11.65	+156
Asda-Mfi	10⅝	10	87⅝	12.67	+258
Asda-Mfi	9⅝	02	82⅝	12.48	+259
Asfinag	12	96	103⅝	10.76	+25
Asian Dev Bk	9½	97	94½	10.84	+31
Ass Brit Parts	10⅝	15	88.062	12.45	+226
Austri Control	12	92	100⅝	9.79	-107
Austria	10⅝	99	98⅝	10.66	+5
Austria	9	93	95⅝	11.93	+108
B A A	11⅝	16	99⅝	12.17	+286
B N P	11⅝	94	100⅝	11.13	+47
B N P	12⅝	92	100	11.63	+77
B P America	9⅝	94	95¼	11.76	+110
B P Capital	9⅝	98	96⅝	12.10	+125
Barclays	10⅝	97	95⅝	11.36	+82
Barclays	12	92	100	11.11	+25
Barclays	12⅝	97	105⅝	11.34	+81
Barclays Fin	9⅝	93	96⅝	12.40	+155
Blue Circle	10⅝	13	88⅝	12.34	+215
Brit Aerospace	10⅝	14	87⅝	12.37	+228
Brit Airways	9⅝	97	89⅝	12.19	+144
Brit Airways	10	98	91¼	12.05	+146
Brit Airways	10⅝	08	90⅝	12.33	+214
Brit Gas	10⅝	01	98⅝	11.14	+64
Brit Gas	12⅝	95	105⅝	10.73	+21
Brit Gas	13	93	103⅝	10.71	-14
Brit Gas Tr A	12⅝	95	105¼	10.48	+16
Brit Telecom	13⅝	93	104	9.46	-119
C C C E	10⅝	01	97¼	10.98	+46
C N T	10	93	97⅝	10.59	+6
Commerz Oseas	10⅝	94	98⅝	11.49	+83
Cr Lyonnais	10⅝	94	98⅝	11.36	+70
Denmark	9⅝	93	96⅝	12.04	+119
Deut Bk	11	94	99⅝	11.03	+37
Deut Bk	12⅝	95	104	10.83	+1
Deut Bk Fin	n.a.	01	36	11.70	+118
E C S C	10⅝	97	108⅝	10.66	+53
E C S C	11	94	99⅝	11.08	+34
E C S C	11½	96	102⅝	10.78	+27
E C S C	11⅝	09	105⅝	11.13	+704
E D F	10½	09	96⅝	10.99	+70
E I B	10	97	96⅝	10.80	+27
E I B	10½	93	98⅝	10.75	+14
E I B	11½	95	102⅝	10.64	+12
E I B	12	93	102⅝	10.49	-16
E I B	12	00	105⅝	10.70	+27
E I B	13	98	110⅝	10.55	-2
E I B	9⅝	94	96	11.16	+50
E I B Tr D	10	97	96⅝	10.80	+27
Eurofima	11⅝	99	102⅝	10.82	+21
Eurofima Tr A	11⅝	99	102⅝	10.82	+21
Exportfin	9⅝	93	99⅝	12.19	+134
Finland	10⅝	97	97⅝	10.65	+12
Finland	10⅝	08	91.062	11.21	+124
Ford Capital	13⅝	97	104⅝	12.22	+169
Ford Cred Can	12⅝	92	99½	12.34	+148
Ford Cred Fd	9⅝	93	95	13.42	+257
Ford Cred Fd	13⅝	93	102⅝	11.81	+96

ECU Straights

Yen Straights

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AAL Mutual:		
CaGr p	12.75	13.39
Inco p	10.12	10.62
MuBd p	10.30	10.81
AARP Invst:		
CaGr	29.61	NL
GinlM	15.86	NL
GthInc	26.66	NL
HQ Bd	15.81	NL
TxFBd	17.29	NL
ABT Funds:		
Emrg p	9.83	10.32
FL TF	10.57	11.10
GthIn p	9.77	10.26
UtilIn p	12.42	13.04
AdsnCa p	19.20	19.79
AEGON USA:		
CapApp unavail		
HIYld unavail		
Gwth unavail		
TaxEx unavail		
AFA NAv	10.22	10.73
AFA Tele	15.12	15.87
AHA Funds:		
Balan	11.41	NL
Full	10.52	NL
Lim	10.52	NL
AIM Funds:		
Chart p	8.16	8.63
Const p	11.36	12.02
CvYld p	11.84	12.43
HIYld p	5.29	5.55
LimM p	10.13	10.31
Sumit	9.52	
Weing p	15.48	16.38
A M A Family:		
ClaGt p unavail		
GlbGt p	20.89	21.93
GlbIn p	19.51	20.48
USGv p unavail		
AMEV Funds:		
AstAl p	13.42	14.05
CapIt p	16.59	17.42
CaAp p	18.89	19.78
Fidcr p	26.96	28.23

	Bid	Ask
IntBd p	13.96	14.66
ICA p	16.29	17.28
NEco p	21.95	23.29
N Per p	11.60	12.31
SmCo p	17.78	18.86
TxEx p	11.36	11.93
TECA p	14.66	15.39
TEMd p	14.49	15.21
TEVA p	14.93	15.67
Wsh p	14.86	15.77
A GthFd	7.68	8.39
A Herit	1.31	NL
A Invst	6.45	6.75
A Inv In	5.33	5.58
Amer Natl Funds:		
Grth	4.70	5.14
Inco	21.99	24.03
Triflex	15.37	16.62
Am Perform:		
Bond	10.78	11.23
Equity	11.69	12.18
IntBd	10.69	11.14
A AllInc unavail		
API Gr fp	12.43	12.43
Amway f unavail		
Analyt	12.59	NL
AnchrCa	24.55	24.55
Amstng	6.91	NL
Aquila Funds:		
AZ TF	10.09	10.51
CO TF	10.04	10.46
HI TF	11.04	11.50
KY TF	10.25	10.68
OR TF	10.17	10.59
ArchCap	12.33	12.91
ArchDiv	10.15	10.63
Atlas Funds:		
CalTF	10.42	10.74
GroInc	12.17	12.55
GvtSc	10.44	10.76
TF Bd	10.34	10.66
BB&K	10.38	NL
BakerGv unavail		
Babson Group:		
Bond	1.60	NL
Enterp	13.94	NL
Gwth	10.99	NL
Intl	12.16	NL
Shadw	9.61	NL
TaxFr	9.00	NL
UMB SI	14.58	NL
UMB B	11.33	NL
Value	18.74	NL
BairdBl p	16.50	17.51
BairdCa p	19.45	20.64

	Bid	Ask
Carneg Cappiello:		
EmGr p	11.95	12.51
Grow p	18.40	19.27
TRetn p	11.71	12.26
Carnegie Funds:		
Govt p	9.33	9.77
TEOhG	9.35	9.79
TENHI	9.79	10.25
Cardnl	11.68	12.77
CrdnlGv	9.04	9.47
Cnt Shs	19.80	NL
ChartBC	11.86	11.86
Chestnt	111.40	NL
CIGNA Funds:		
Agrsv p	17.03	17.93
GvSc p	10.21	10.75
Grth p	14.80	15.58
HIYld p	8.97	9.44
Inco p	7.82	8.23
MunB p	7.93	8.35
Util p	13.97	14.71
Value p	17.86	18.80
Citibank IRA-CIT:		
Balan f	2.58	NL
Equit f	2.87	NL
Incom f	2.32	NL
ShtTr f	1.85	NL
Clipper	46.33	46.33
Colonial Funds:		
AGold p	15.75	16.71
CalTE	7.15	7.51
CpCsh p	43.76	46.69
Fund p	20.06	21.28
GvSec p	10.78	11.32
Gwth p	12.85	13.63
HIYld p	5.91	6.20
Incom p	6.33	6.65
IntEq p	15.78	16.74
MATx	7.33	7.70
MI TE	6.66	6.99
MN TE	6.98	7.33
NY TE	6.86	7.20
OhTE	7.00	7.35
SmlIn p	11.60	12.31
StrtIn	7.04	7.39
TXIns p	7.88	8.27
TxEx p	13.18	13.84
US Gv p	7.04	7.39
US Id p	18.43	19.55
Colonial VIP:		
DvRet t	11.13	11.13
FdSec t	9.96	9.96
Gwth t	11.48	11.48
HIInc t	8.99	8.99
HYMu t	9.66	9.66
IntHd t	10.06	10.06

	Bid	Ask
Dodge&Cox:		
Balan	38.28	NL
Inco	11.40	NL
Stock	42.26	NL
Dreyfus:		
A Bond	14.33	NL
CalTx	14.83	NL
CapV p	13.10	13.72
CvSec	8.34	NL
Dreyf	12.24	NL
GNM p	15.10	NL
GthOp	11.95	NL
Index	15.87	NL
InsMu p	18.10	NL
Interm	13.83	NL
Levge	17.52	18.35
Mas Tx	15.97	NL
NJ Mun	12.89	NL
NwLd p	32.25	NL
NY Tax	15.20	NL
NYTE p	17.81	NL
NYIn p	11.11	NL
PeopIn	13.59	NL
ShInT	12.78	NL
ShIGv	11.71	NL
StrAg p	32.01	33.00
StInc p	13.54	14.18
StInv p	21.40	22.41
StrW p	29.77	30.69
Tax Ex	12.73	NL
Thrd C	7.92	NL
USG Bd	13.78	NL
USG In	12.86	NL
Dreyfus General:		
GnAg p	26.80	NL
GnCA	12.94	NL
GMBd	14.54	NL
GNY p	19.18	NL
Dreyfus Premier:		
CAMu p	12.52	13.11
CTMu p	11.44	11.98
FLMu p	14.21	14.88
Gnma p	14.97	15.68
MDM p	12.35	12.93
MIMu p	14.66	15.35
MAM p	11.28	11.81
MNM p	14.53	15.21
NYM p	13.56	14.20
OHMu p	12.22	12.80
PAMu p	15.57	16.30
MuBd p	13.57	14.21
DuoKyt	7.83	NL
Eaton Vance:		
EVStk	13.87	14.56
GvtOb p unavail		
Grwth p	8.37	8.79

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 29.

	Bid	Ask
Grth p	19.43	NL
SmCapG	11.91	
Value p	9.27	9.81
Galaxy Funds:		
EqGth	11.50	NL
EqtVal	11.01	NL
HIQ Bd	10.38	NL
IntBd	10.53	NL
GatwyGr	13.13	NL
GatwyIn	15.19	NL
Gen Elec Inv:		
ElfDiv	12.72	NL
ElfGl	11.97	NL
ElfnIn	11.62	NL
ElfnTr	31.33	NL
ElfnTx	11.38	NL
S&S	37.28	NL
S&S Lg	11.77	NL
GenSec	12.24	12.89
Gintel Group:		
CaAp p	13.79	NL
Erisa p	31.57	NL
Gintel	74.16	NL
Goldman Sachs:		
AdjGv	10.04	10.04
CapGr	12.37	13.09
GlbInc	14.50	14.95
SelEq	13.90	14.71
ST Gov	10.27	10.27
Gradison Funds:		
EstGr p	17.00	NL
GvIn p	13.28	13.55
OpGr p	14.81	NL
Grnspg	13.14	NL
GwWsh p	12.03	12.66

	Bid	Ask
Twen	21.10	NL
Ventur	46.83	NL
WrldW	17.20	NL
JapanFd	10.71	NL
John Hancock:		
AstAll p	12.04	12.61
Bond p	15.05	15.76
CA TE	11.34	11.87
Globl p	17.03	17.93
Grwth p	16.36	17.13
MA TE	11.26	11.79
NYTE p	11.38	11.92
PcBas p	9.09	9.52
SovIn p	13.90	14.63
SpclE p	9.42	9.86
StrInc p	7.63	7.99
TxEx p	11.00	11.52
USGv p	8.87	9.29
GvSp p	10.59	11.09
KS Mun	11.71	12.23
Kaufmn r	2.27	NL
Kemper Funds:		
BluCh	13.00	13.79
CalTx	7.35	7.70
DivInc	7.31	7.65
EnhGv	8.54	8.94
EnvSv	14.16	15.02
FL Tx	9.76	10.22
GlbInc	9.85	10.31
Grth	13.72	14.56
HI Yld	9.05	9.48
Income	8.21	8.60
IntlFd	8.50	9.02
Mun B	10.02	10.49
NYTF	10.50	10.99

	Bid	Ask
TFTX p	9.96	10.46
ValAp p	10.58	11.35
LoRVF	9.43	NL
Lutheran Bro:		
BroHI	8.24	8.67
Fund	19.05	20.05
Incom	8.72	9.18
Muni	8.47	8.92
MFS:		
MIT	13.83	14.67
FInDv	11.37	12.06
GrtStk	10.87	11.53
CapDv	11.04	11.71
Specl	8.73	9.26
Sectr p	15.81	16.77
Emg	20.80	22.07
TotRet	11.75	12.34
GvSec p	9.51	9.98
GvPl p	6.95	7.30
FInBd	13.71	14.39
GvPr p	9.03	9.38
HIInc	4.79	5.03
IncOp	8.10	8.50
MuBd	10.74	11.28
MuCA p	5.40	5.67
MuAL	9.82	10.31
MuGA	10.10	10.60
MMA p	10.93	11.48
MuNY	10.27	10.78
MuNC	11.47	12.04
MuSC	11.64	12.22
MuTN p	10.06	10.56
MuVA p	11.32	11.88
MuWV	11.08	11.63
MuHY	9.20	9.66

	Bid	Ask
GlUtB t	10.45	10.65
GrIRB t	13.77	13.77
IntHB t unavail		
LatAB t	9.80	9.80
MHYB t	10.39	10.39
MnInB t	8.09	8.09
MnIB t	9.58	9.58
NtRB t	14.27	14.27
NJMB t	10.46	10.46
NYMB t	11.24	11.24
PacB tt	18.21	18.21
PhxB t	9.69	9.69
RtInc t	9.90	9.90
SciTB t	9.01	9.01
ST GB t	9.71	9.71
SpVlB t	12.12	12.12
SDvB t	11.42	11.42
Merriman Fds:		
AstAll t	10.73	NL
BlCh	11.42	NL
CapAp t	11.33	NL
Govt	10.25	NL
MetLife StateSt:		
CaAp p	15.77	16.57
Engy p	8.91	9.33
EqInc p	8.53	8.93
EqInv p	12.07	12.64
GvSc p	7.17	7.51
GvtIn p	12.17	NL
HIInc p	5.73	6.00
MgdA p	8.04	8.42
NYTF	7.45	7.80
TxEx p	7.53	7.88
Midwest:		

(Continued on Page 15)

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Mortgage Funding Corp. 5	£110	2035	⅜	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 1994 and 0.75 over thereafter. Reoffered at 99.97. First callable at par in 1994. Fees 0.155%. Denominations £100,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Mortgage Funding Corp. 5	£80	2035	0.55	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 1997 and 1.00 over thereafter. Reoffered at 99⅝%. Average life 5 years. Fees 0.55%. Denominations £100,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Crédit Lyonnais	$270	1994	6⅝	99.76	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Increased from $250 million. (Crédit Lyonnais Euro-Securities.)
Forte	$150	1996	7¼	101.275	99.75	Reoffered at 99.775. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	DM 300	2001	zero	46.30	46.20	Yield 8.01%. Noncallable. Proceeds 161 million marks. Fees not disclosed. (Commerzbank.)
Helsinki	DM 150	2002	8½	101.80	—	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. Payable in Jan. (DGZ bank.)
Eurofima	FF 1,500	2003	9¼	99.33	99.42	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Spain	FF 6,000	2004	9¼	98.76	99.02	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
VSB Groep	DF 150	1999	9	100¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (KBW Effectenbank.)
Inter-American Development Bank	ESC 11,500	1996	12	101⅛	99.25	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banco Portugues de Investimento.)
Caisse Centrale Desjardins du Quebec	C$ 150	1996	8¾	100.925	—	Reoffered at 99.05. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Increased from C$100 million, reoffered at 99.40. (Wood Gundy.)
Finland	C$ 250	1998	9	101.605	100.15	Reoffered at 100.03. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
IBM Int'l Finance	C$ 100	1996	8⅝	101.48	100.27	Reoffered at 99.855. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Kansai Electric Power	C$ 250	1996	8¾	100.925	100.15	Reoffered at 99.30. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Wood Gundy.)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	C$ 200	1997	8½	101.225	99.63	Reoffered at 99⅝%. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Payable in Jan. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Sumitomo Chemical	Y 15,000	1997	6.35	101½	—	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
Sumitomo Chemical	Y 15,000	1999	6.40	101.70	—	Reoffered at 100.20. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Casio Computer	$250	1995	3⅝	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,364 yen per share and at 129.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Daewoo	$150	1996	5½	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 17,860 won per share, a 6.69% premium, and at 754.50 won per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daewoo Securities Europe.)
Misawa Homes Co.	$140	1995	3⅝	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Dec. 4. (Nomura Int'l.)
Sanwa Shutter	$260	1995	3⅝	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Dec. 2. (Daiwa Europe.)
Seiren	$100	1995	3⅝	100	102.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,589 yen per share, a 2.51% premium, and at 101.35 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Shinsho	DM 90	1995	5⅛	100	99.63	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Dec. 2. (Yamaichi Bank.)
SXL Corp.	DM 125	1995	5⅛	100	98.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,189 yen per share and at 81.07 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Commerzbank.)

Grim Forecasts Boost Bonds

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

NEW YORK — Anticipation that key economic reports due this week will show little evidence of a U.S. recovery is helping push up prices of Treasury bonds.

Prices of bonds and longer-term notes rose on Friday, and interest rates moved lower.

And rumors late last week of a possible Soviet coup only added to the demand for Treasurys, buoying the three- and six-month bills.

Virtually all the price movement occurred during overnight trading in Asia and then later in European financial markets. Activity in the United States was extremely light, as most domestic participants extended their Thanksgiving holiday.

Treasury securities are benefiting from the widespread belief that November employment data and other key economic reports due this week will offer little evidence to suggest the recovery is gaining momentum, thus easing traders' inflation fears. Many analysts anticipate the data will reinforce worries that the recession has returned.

A new round of weak economic statistics will probably heighten anxiety in Washington, but credit market participants will not have to worry about further substantive debate on how to stimulate the economy for six weeks or so.

"The departure of Congress on Wednesday comes as a welcome relief to the market, and may provide some support over the coming week," analysts at MMS International, an economic information and service company, noted in their daily market commentary.

In the secondary market for Treasury securities, the 8 percent 30-year bonds of 2021 closed Friday at a price of 100 24/32, up 17/32 on the week, to yield 7.94 percent, compared with 7.98 percent a week earlier.

The 7.50 percent 10-year Treasury notes closed at 100 28/32, up 14/32 on the week, to yield 7.38 percent, down from 7.44.

The new 6.50 percent five-year notes sold earlier in the week closed at 100 3/32 to yield 6.49 percent. And the new 5.50 percent two-year notes auctioned on Monday ended at 100 8/32 to yield 5.38 percent.

Talk about another Soviet coup attempt had the initial effect of pushing up the value of the dollar on foreign exchange markets Friday, and persuaded some investors to seek a haven in Treasury bills.

Three-month bills were offered late on Friday at a discount rate of 4.34 percent, down 3 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point. Six-month bill rates fell by 4 basis points, to a late offered rate of 4.38 percent.

In other developments, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday that all three measures of the nation's money supply rose during the week ended Nov. 18. The reported gains, particularly the $5.2 billion increase in M-2, the aggregate most closely followed by the Fed, were a bit larger than most analysts had anticipated.

SBC, Salomon Picked To Sell Chinese Stocks

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — China has picked Swiss Bank Corp., Salomon Brothers Inc. and a major Hong Kong brokerage to market its first issue of stocks aimed at foreign investors, it was announced over the weekend.

Swiss Bank, Salomon's Hong Kong unit and Sun Hung Kai Co. were chosen to sell 80 percent of the 100-million-yuan ($18.5 million) issue of stock for Shanghai Vacuum Electronics Devices Co. The shares will be denominated in Chinese currency but sold for hard currency, based on the exchange rates prevailing in China's state-run currency swap centers.

The announcement, made Saturday in Shanghai and reported by Xinhua news agency, comes nearly a year after the opening of the Shanghai Securities Exchange.

Until now only Chinese have been able to buy any of the eight stocks listed at the exchange, whose index has soared 150 percent since it opened last Dec. 19. Foreign investors will be allowed to transfer dividends or profits abroad after taxation.

Yih Laishing, executive director of Sun Hung Kai, quoted by Xinhua, said he expected most of the shares his firm will handle to be sold to institutional investors.

Sun Hung Kai will market 16 percent of the "B" shares, Salomon Brothers Hong Kong Ltd. 32 percent, and Swiss Bank 32 percent. Xinhua did not say how the remaining 20 percent would be sold.

ASIANS: *50 Years After Pearl Harbor, a Growing Sphere of Japanese Influence in Asia*

(Continued from page 1)

Asian Coprosperity Sphere, they applied a harsh regime in which tens of thousands of people were executed, often after torture, or died of hunger and illness.

In several countries, there was organized resistance to Japanese rule that intensified as time passed.

Yoshio Aramaki, author of a book on Japan's wartime behavior, said the country's biggest mistake was its Asia policy.

"The militarists in power alienated fellow Asians by replacing European colonial rule with even harsher Japanese rule," he said.

Twenty million Asians are estimated to have died in the Japanese invasion of China and Southeast Asia between 1937 and 1945. In that period, 3.1 million Japanese soldiers died.

Japanese businesses can either treat Southeast Asian companies "as partners in progress, or as eventual competitors to be kept down," said Ho Kwon Ping, president of Wah Chang International Corp., based in Singapore.

Mr. Ho said that it was not difficult for Japanese companies to extend a paternalistic helping hand to Southeast Asian companies when they were lagging far behind.

But as regional companies narrow the gap with their Japanese counterparts, "the goodwill will be put to the test," he added.

One reason officials and executives in the region suspect that Japan may be bent on domination is the perceived unwillingness of many Japanese firms to transfer technology and management skills. Others are a perceived reluctance to promote Southeast Asians to senior decision-making positions, or to buy a large portion of the components needed for manufacturing from local suppliers.

Jovito Salonga, president of the Philippine Senate, said that he was uncertain about the ultimate intention of Japan in Southeast Asia.

In the Philippines, he said, "the attitude toward Japan is ambivalent."

And yet, Mr. Salonga added, "Japan is now our biggest aid donor, and we appreciate what it has been doing for our country in recent years."

As the influence of the United States and Europe diminishes, some Southeast Asian officials worry that Japan's position as the leading source of trade, aid and investment will lead to domination.

The Japanese government and business community insist they have no such agenda.

"We are seeking coprosperity, not domination," said Eiichi Matsumoto, vice chairman of Bank of Tokyo. The spread of economic growth through East Asia, he added, "is beneficial for all parties."

Wary of offending the United States and the European Community, Japan has recently made a point of declining an offer to join an East Asian Economic Caucus sponsored by Malaysia.

Malaysian officials say the caucus would strengthen regional economic integration and promote free trade.

But Saburo Kawai, vice chairman of Keizai Doyukai, the Japanese Association of Corporate Executives, said, "If Asia gives the impression that it is forming a bloc, that will drive the U.S. and the EC to form blocs, too."

Despite a continued eagerness to attract American and European investment, countries of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, find they must turn increasingly to Japan, Taiwan and South Korea for capital, technology and skills to help power their rapidly expanding economies.

The ASEAN members are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

With a population of 335 million, ASEAN offers Japanese industry many of the things Japan lacks — a rapidly growing market, relatively low-cost land and labor, and abundant natural resources.

In the 1980s, ASEAN countries recorded an average growth rate of 6.6 percent a year after adjustment for inflation, compared with 2.9 percent a year for industrial nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The real growth rate of ASEAN economies was 7.7 percent in 1990 and is expected to slow only slightly in 1991.

Some ASEAN countries seem confident that growing investment from non-Japanese Asian states — as well as smaller, but still substantial, capital inflow from the United States, the EC and Australia — will continue to provide a sufficient counterbalance to Japan to prevent Japanese domination and control.

In 1970, only 12 percent of all foreign direct investment in manufacturing, trade, construction and services recorded by ASEAN came from Japan, while 20 percent was from Europe and just over 50 percent from the United States.

By 1990, the United States and Europe each had a share of less than 5 percent while Japan's stake had surged to 40 percent of the total.

At the end of March, Japanese investment in Asia amounted to $47.5 billion, or just over 15 percent of Japanese investment worldwide.

Koji Tajika, executive director of international operations of Tohmatsu & Co., Japan's largest professional services firm, said that although Japanese overseas investment was likely to slow in the next few years, there will be "increasing emphasis on Asia" because of the region's growth potential and proximity to Japan.

Japan's direct investment in Southeast Asia is "increasingly driven by the objective of establishing strategic control" of a market of 600 million consumers that will emerge by the turn of the century, said Kenneth S. Courtis, strategist and senior economist for the Deutsche Bank group in Tokyo.

BONDS: *Faint Dollar Recovery Doesn't Mean a Surge*

(Continued from first finance page)

particularly profitable exercise as it currently costs just under 5 percent to borrow three-month Eurodollars that can then be invested in bonds yielding much more.

For example, Forte, the U.K. hotel group, last week issued $150 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 7¼ percent that were offered at a slight discount to yield 7.8 percent. That's a huge running profit for investors playing the yield curve and willing to accept the A credit standing of Forte.

But that's also not a game open to the traditional retail clients active in the bond market. As a result, dollar corporate debt needs to be priced generously to attract institutional investors. Thus, the offering yield on the Forte paper was set at 1.1 percentage points, or 110 basis points, over the yield on U.S. government debt when in the secondary market outstanding A rated bonds trade at a spread of 90-to-100 basis points.

In general, with retail clients retreating from the market, spreads on dollar-denominated corporate Eurobonds are widening relative to spreads available in the New York market.

Institutional investors also remain attracted to Canadian dollar bonds, which offer higher yields than available in U.S. dollars, but with supply seriously outrunning demand last week's new issues mostly treaded water. The exception was Kansai Electric, which found favor with Japanese investors.

European retail and institutional demand is increasingly focused on European currencies, particularly the French franc and the mark.

Spain last week created a benchmark 13-year issue that started out at 5 billion francs and before syndication was closed had been increased to 6 billion francs — making it the largest ever Euro-French franc offering.

The bonds carry a coupon of 9¼ percent and were initially offered at a discount of 98.76 for a yield of 9.42 percent. This was equal to a pick-up of 40 basis points over the yield on French government debt. By the end of the week, the paper was bid at 99.05 and trading at a narrow 5 centime difference between bid and offered price — typical of large, liquid issues.

Although Spain is rated only AA, its bond outperformed the 1.5-billion franc issue from AAA-rated Eurofima. Its 12-year bonds also carried a coupon of 9¼ percent, but offered at 99.33 the yield was 9.35 percent, or a pick-up of only 35 basis points.

Crédit Lyonnais, lead manager of both issues, estimated that not more than a quarter of the Spanish issue was taken by domestic investors whereas demand for Eurofima was about evenly divided between local and nonresident investors.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam shares weakened last week on discouraging U.S. economic data and high inflation figures in Germany that made investors doubtful about lower German interest rates in the near future.

The CBS all-share index finished the week at 192.4 points against 194.7 the previous Friday. Equity trading volume was a low 2.3 billion guilders after 3.4 billion the previous week.

The Kempen & Co. brokerage said that in the absence of unexpected good news, the Amsterdam market was likely to head lower.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt stock market stood up well to a depressed mood, operators said, and the DAX spot trend indicator lost only 22.59 points on the week to close at 1,566.57 points.

Operators said the market was worried about the Soviet financial situation, and a large part of the week's losses was due to that. In addition, investors were concerned that German inflation is now above 4 percent a year.

Volume on the eight German exchanges totaled 22.36 billion Deutsche marks against 20.14 billion for the previous week, which had only four trading days.

The bond market declined, and the average yield on government issues finished the week at 8.60 percent, against 8.54 the previous Friday.

Hong Kong

Fears of possible U.S. trade retaliation against China triggered a slide in the Hang Seng Index, which lost 93.27 points over the week or 2.2 percent to close Friday at 4,149.80.

Average daily volume fell sharply to 1.14 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 1.81 billion dollars.

The Hang Seng fell Monday through Thursday, with a small rebound Friday. It was affected by a call by a U.S. consumer league for a boycott of China-made toys suspected of being made by children, and by worries about U.S. trade retaliation against China after failed talks on intellectual property rights.

London

Leading stocks lost one percent on the week as the background of political uncertainty continued to undermine the pound, leaving brokers concerned about a potential rise in interest rates as the economy struggles out of recession.

Brokers at Nomura Research cut their year-end forecast for the FTSE 100 Index by 100 points to 2,400.

On Friday, the index of 100 leading shares finished marginally above this level at 2,420.2, down 26.1 points on the week.

Banking and insurance stocks were among the biggest losers after Royal Bank of Scotland announced annual results including a much larger-than-expected provision for bad debts and brokers at Barclays de Zoete Wedd increased its loss predictions for the insurance group Sun Alliance.

Milan

The Milan stock market was in a good mood this past week, helped by a start to screen trading, and the MIB index rose by 2.46 percent Friday to Friday.

Operators said trading volume was higher than the previous week, up to a daily average of 33 million shares changing hands a day against 28 million.

But the mood was darkened on Friday due to a postponement of settlement day for the November trading month in connection with a brokerage house's bankruptcy.

Paris

The Paris Bourse remained depressed, primarily because of markedly lower volume, but the CAC-40 stock price index managed to end the week almost unchanged at 1,739.70 points, off a mere 0.09 percent from the previous Friday.

Operators noted that was a sharp improvement from the 6.7 percent plunge suffered the previous week.

They said a slight downtrend in French short-term interest rates, bringing them back below the 10-percent mark, helped the Bourse calm down, but did not lead investors to rush back to market.

Operators said foreign investors were the main sellers on the Bourse this past week. The takeover bids launched by Pinault for Printemps and the Agnellis for Exor did not boost the market, they said.

Singapore

Trading in Singapore was damped by the weak performance of major overseas bourses, brokers said. The key Straits Times industrial index slipped 2.82 points to 1,453.20.

The week's volume shrank to 137.3 million shares from 310 million the previous week.

Tokyo

Share prices fell on the Tokyo Exchange for the third straight week, as the Nikkei Average of 225 blue chips closed at 22,687.35, a 430.04-yen or 1.86 percent fall on the week.

It was the first time in two and a half months that the key market indicator went below the 23,000-yen level.

Average daily volume shrank from the previous week's 280 million shares to 216.6 million shares.

Market analysts said the market is ready to rebound. The Nikkei plunged 2,535 yen or 10 percent in November, ignoring the 0.5 point cut in the discount rate by the Bank of Japan on Nov. 14, they said.

Zurich

The Zurich market was in hibernation, operators said, and the Swiss Performance Index lost 15.93 points or 1.5 percent on the week to end at 1,041.3 points.

Volume was very low, averaging around 300 million Swiss francs a day, so that price changes were exaggerated, they said. Operators expected more market pessimism.

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Cananea - Mexico : USD 500 million. BNP is Arranger and Underwriter of a Debt/Equity swap for one of the world's largest copper mines.

Hotel Meridien - Barcelona - Spain : ESP 615 billion. BNP is Arranger and Agent for non-recourse facilities to finance 218 room 5 star hotel.

Lead managers for :

Mexico : Tuxpan thermal power station (GEC Alsthom) - FRF 2.2 billion.

China : Pingguo aluminium plant - FRF 250 million.
Hainan Airport (SPIE Batignolles) FRF 250 million.

Morocco : Jorf Las Far thermal power station - FRF 1 billion.
O.N.P.T. Alcatel - central telephone exchange - FRF 350 million.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 29.

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd	.40	1.3	1761	33	32	32	—¼
ABS	.32	3.4	68	10⅝	9½	9½	—⅜
ACC Cp	.16	1.2	722	14¼	13½	13⅝	—⅛
ADC			2021	26¾	23¾	25	+⅝
AEL			780	5½	4⅝	4⅝	—¾
AEP			212	11½	9¼	11½	
AESCp			3985	27¼	25	25⅛	—1⅛
ARI Net			2273	9¼	8¼	8½	+¼
ASK			3817	12⅝	11½	11¾	—½
AST s			32252	17¼	15½	16	—⅝
AarnRt	.70	1.1	44	9¼	8½	9¼	+¾
AbingB			6	3¾	3¼	3¾	+¼
Accel	.24	3.7	100	7	6½	6½	—¼
Aclaim			1212	4⅝	4⅜	4¼	—⅝
Aceto	.28b	2.1	67	13¼	12½	13¼	+½
ACMT			2	10	10	10	—½
Acmt a			84	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
AcmeSt			4638	15¼	14¼	14¼	—¼
ActART			556	⅞	⅝	⅝	—⅛
Acxiom			69	15	14½	14½	—¼
AdacLb			8518	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
Adage s			81	7½	6¾	7	
Adapt			2514	13⅛	12⅝	13	—⅛
Adingt s			3060	8¼	7¼	8¼	+1
AdiaSv	.16	.9	380	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—⅛
AdobeS	.32	.7	10908	49¾	47	48	—¼
Adtec			104	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
AdvRos			310	10	9¼	9½	—½
AdvCir s			520	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	—¼
AdvInt			2497	13	12	12	—⅜
AdvLog			1715	9¼	8¼	8½	—⅜
AdMkSv			210	3½	3¼	3¼	
AdvPoly			5144	9¾	8½	8⅞	—½
AdvPro			1082	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	—⅛
AdvSem			541	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
AdvTel			1356	17¾	15⅞	16½	—½
Advanta	.24	.9	2556	28¼	26¼	27¼	—½
AdvoSy			663	21½	20¾	21½	+½
Aequitrn			156	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
AerSysI			120	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Aeravx			683	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
AffBsh	.40	1.7	984	23⅝	23	23¼	—⅜
ApSvcs			130	7¾	7½	7½	—⅛

(Continued on next page)

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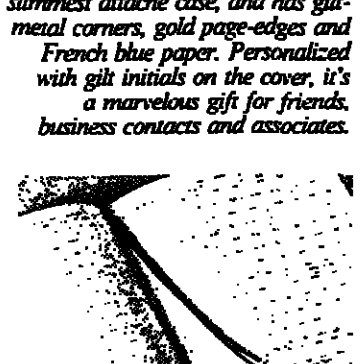

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MERGING BUSINESS & THE ENVIRONMENT IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC

Bangkok January 23-24, 1992

THE CONFERENCE

The International Herald Tribune, in association with the Thailand Development Research Institute, is convening a major new conference on the theme, "Asia & the Pacific: Merging Business & the Environment." This timely event will be held at The Regent Hotel in Bangkok on January 23-24, 1992.

The program for the two days will highlight the most pressing environmental issues threatening our planet. The emphasis will be on solutions, with a particular focus on the ways in which business can most effectively respond to and profit from this escalating challenge.

THE ISSUES

- World Environmental Outlook: Global Dangers – Global Solutions
- The Political Agenda: A Regional Response
- Healthy Planet – Healthy Profits
- Investing in Green Funds and Companies
- Industrial Response to the New Environmental Agenda
- The Environment and World Trade
- Finding the Funds to Finance the Future
- Growing Populations – Growing Demands
- Destruction of Rain Forests. Local and Global Implications
- Business Solutions to the Urban Challenge
- Tourism and Conservation: Striking the Right Balance
- Selling Green: The Role of the Media
- *The World Bank's Views on Development & the Environment*

The program format will offer a mix of plenary sessions and smaller working groups, with the smaller groups offering the opportunity for in depth discussion.

The conference offers a major forum for leading environmentalists, government ministers, bankers and industrialists to meet and discuss a wide variety of environmental issues and trends, both worldwide and in the Asia-Pacific region.

THE SPEAKERS

We are assembling a highly distinguished group of speakers to address the conference. The final speaker line-up will include ministers, environmentalists, regulators and financial and business leaders from around the world.

Acceptances have already been received from:

- **H.E. Anand Panyarachun,** Prime Minister, Thailand
- **Nobutoshi Akao,** Ambassador for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
- **Dr. David Bellamy,** Botanist, Conservationist, Writer & Broadcaster
- **Jean-Michel Cousteau,** Executive V.P., The Cousteau Society Inc.
- **Arthur Dunkel,** Director General, GATT, Geneva
- **John Elkington,** Director, SustainAbility Ltd., London, and author of "The Green Business Guide"
- **Fulgencio S. Factoran, Jr.,** Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines
- **Alan Fairnington,** President, Asia Pacific, J. Walter Thompson Co.
- **The Hon. J. Hugh Faulkner, PC,** Executive Director, Business Council for Sustainable Development, Geneva
- ***Sir Edmund Hillary,*** *Explorer, Author and Diplomat*
- **Saburo Kawai,** Vice Chairman & President, Keizai Doyukai, Tokyo
- **Dato Seri Dr. Lim Keng Yaik,** Minister, Primary Industries, Malaysia
- **R. Natarajan,** President, Union Carbide Asia Pacific Inc.
- **Dr. Dhira Phantumvanit,** Director, Natural Resources & Environment Program, Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok
- **Sir Shridath Ramphal,** Former Commonwealth Secretary-General and President of The World Conservation Union (IUCN)
- **H.E. Prof. Dr. Emil Salim,** Minister for Population & the Environment, Indonesia
- **Bjorn Stigson,** President and CEO, ABB Flakt, Stockholm
- **Maurice F. Strong,** Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
- **H.E. Mechai Viravaidya,** Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Thailand

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £495. This includes lunches, a cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £50 administration charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before January 3, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions can be made at any time.

We are offering special rates for academics, government bodies and other non-profit making organizations.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: The Regent Hotel, 155 Rajadamri Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand. Tel: (662) 251 6127. Fax: (662) 253 9195. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at a preferential rate. To reserve accommodation, please call the hotel.

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كذا فى الاصل

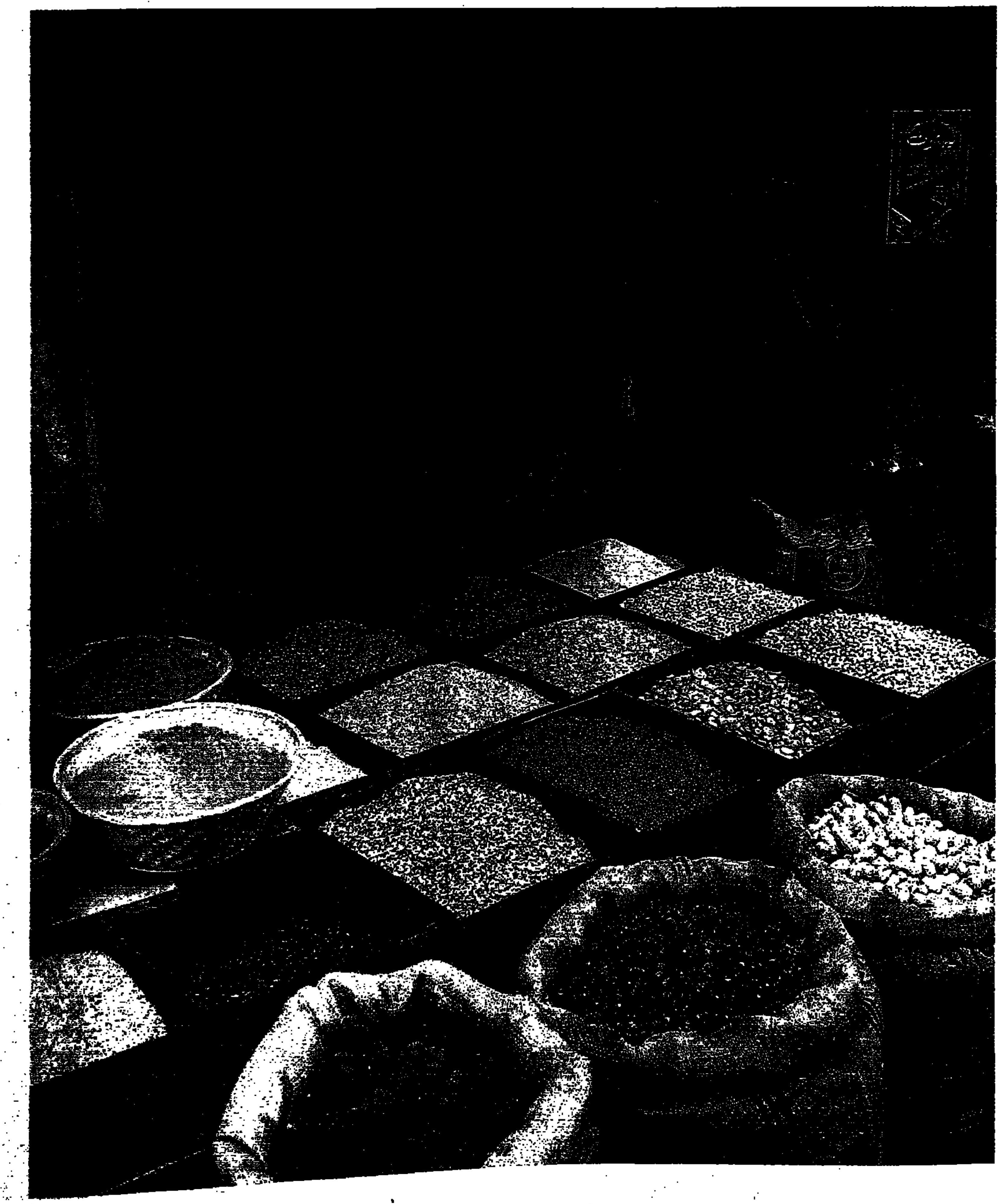
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 29.

(Continued)

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
HrtBkcp	.52	3.5	1090	15¼	14¾	14¾	—½
HrtgFS	.56	2.7	10	21½	21	21	
Herley			59	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
HiberSv			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
HiPlain			1023	7¼	5¾	7¼	+1⅝
HighlS h			417	1⅛	⅞	⅞	—⅛
Highwd g			14	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
HilbRg	.40	3.0	375	13¾	13	13½	+½
HingmS			31	3¾	3	3	—¾
Hitox			484	11¾	10¾	11½	+¼
HoLoPak			162	18¼	17¼	17⅝	—½
Hoenig			963	6⅞	6	6⅛	—⅝
Hoen wt			108	2	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
Hogan	.15e	3.0	846	5¼	5	5	—¼
HldyRV			157	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+¼
HlwdPk	.60b	2.1	51	29½	28	28	
Hologic			1161	10½	8⅞	9	—1⅜
HmBen	1.40	3.3	18	44½	42¼	42¾	—1¾
HFMd s			77	2	1½	2	+⅛
HFSF	.10e	.5	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	
HmFdMO	.34	2.8	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
HFdInd	.30	1.7	67	18	17	18	+¾
HmFncl	1.00a	5.2	140	19¾	19¼	19¼	
HmeInt			6338	8¼	7⅛	7½	—¼
HmeNtr			2366	23½	22	22	—1½
HORL	.72	5.3	471	14½	13	13½	—½
HmPrt	.32	1.9	220	6⅝	5½	6¼	+¼
HmeTst	.05e	.5	113	9½	8½	9½	+1¼
Homedc			1528	18¾	17¾	18¼	—¼
HmawG	.20	2.8	155	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
HmBuff			992	4½	3¾	3⅞	—¼
HmtwBc			53	3¼	3	3	—½
HonInd	.36	2.8	518	18½	17¼	18	—¼
HrznB	.32	2.1	125	16	14¾	15	—1
HrznFn	.24	2.2	16	10⅞	10¼	10¾	+½
HrzGld			794	⅞		¾	—
HorzInd	.08	1.2	665	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅜
Hornbk			889	3⅞	3½	3¾	
Horshd			437	7	6¼	6¼	—¼
HospSt			4808	14⅞	12¾	14½	+1¾
Hospos			4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Hoticpv			75	¾	½	½	
HBNJ			2343	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
HufKoo			122	1¾	1⅝	1¾	—⅛
HuntJB	.28	1.1	330	26½	26	26½	+¼
HuntEn			3370	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
HuntB	.80b	4.2	1038	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Hurco	.20	2.2	247	9¼	8⅝	9¼	
HutchT			292	12¼	11½	12¼	+¾
Hycor			2164	6⅛	5⅜	5⅞	+⅛
Hycor wt			19	2⅜	2	2⅜	+⅜
HydeAt			11	4½	4½	4½	
I							
IAF Bio s			397	19½	18¼	19½	+1¼
ICF Int			849	9¼	7¾	8	—¾
ICO			2738	1¼	1	1	
ICOS			5738	14½	12¾	14	
IDB Cm	t		1487	14¼	13	14¼	+1¼
IDEC			1292	12¾	11	12	—½
IdexxLb			1190	22½	18	20	—3
IFR			54	7	6⅝	6⅝	
IG Lab			64	12	11	11½	
IHOPCp			2498	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+⅛
II-VI			12	3¼	2¾	3¼	+½
IIS			453	17⅞	17¼	17½	—½
ILC Tc s			1649	19¾	17¾	19¾	+1¾
IMRS			16590	17	12¾	13⅞	—3⅜
INB Fin	1.20	3.8	1181	31½	30	31½	+¾
IPL Sy			1377	17	15	17	+1½
IWC	1.38	8.4	159	17¼	14½	16½	—¾
Icot			768	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Ikos			812	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Ilio			81	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅜
ImogE s			3773	10⅞	7⅞	10	+2
ImgFlm			93	11¾	11	11¼	—¼
ImgF wt			150	1¼	⅞	1⅛	—⅛
Imatrn			3217	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Imcine			3381	14¼	13¾	13¾	—½
Imucor s			1674	18	16¼	16¼	—1½
ImuLog			2501	19½	15¾	16¼	—2¾
Imungn			3025	17½	16¼	16⅝	—⅜
ImunRsp			25412	35½	27¾	34¼	+5¼
Imunex			7130	49¼	46½	48¾	
Imunx wt			333	30¾	29	30¾	+¼
Imunmd			1042	9⅝	9	9⅝	
Imnet			348	½	⅜	⅜	—⅛
ImpctSy			370	½	⅜	½	
ImprBc	.48	4.7	611	9	8	8½	—¼
InFocu			1291	7¼	6	6½	—¼
InStre			875	1¾	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Inacom			225	9¼	8⅝	9	+¼
IndBcp	1.16	6.6	548	17½	16¾	17½	+¾
IndHld	.02e	1.6	381	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅛
IndBkMI	.46	4.0	153	11½	11	11½	+½
IndBk			10	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
IndIns	.88	4.9	154	18½	17¾	18	+¼
IndlFdl	.60	4.1	950	14½	14	14½	—½
IndnaF			31	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+¼
InAcous	.25	2.7	5	9¾	9¼	9¼	+¼
IndFdg			105	1	⅞	1	+⅛
IndTrn			2	7	7	7	—⅛
Inodat			8	1½	1½	1½	
InfcAm			4002	6⅞	5⅝	6¼	—⅝
InfoIntl	.22	2.1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+1
InfoRes			15314	22¾	21¼	22¼	+2
InfoSc			235	⅞	⅝	⅞	
Infrmx			5494	14½	13⅞	14½	
Infrsnc s			2775	10⅛	9½	9¾	+⅛
IngIMkt	.22	3.3	1146	7⅞	6⅝	6⅞	—⅜
Inmac			6179	3⅞	2¾	3¼	—⅝
ntorp			6	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
Innovex			152	3	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
ntek			93	1¼	1	1	
nsoul			2165	12⅝	11⅜	11¾	—⅜
nrad			15	3½	3⅛	3½	—⅛
nstIE	.05	.9	564	5⅞	5½	5⅝	—⅛
nsitGp			1126	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
nsitAd	.14	.9	352	15¼	15	15	—⅛
nsitNA			2110	18	17⅛	17⅜	—¼
nsAut			3337	15	14½	14½	
ntegFn	1.28	4.8	355	27¼	26¾	26¾	—⅜
ntgCir			445	8½	8	8	—⅜
ntgDv			9507	4⅛	3⅜	3¾	—⅜
ntgHS			1846	18⅛	17¼	17¾	—¾
ntgSys			2916	11½	10	10¼	—2¼
ntgWsl			1325	9¼	8⅝	9	—⅜
ntel			54632	41½	39⅝	41	
ntelli			564	1½	1⅝	1⅜	+⅛
ntelEl			9314	24⅝	23¼	24¼	+¾
ntrFd			5	10	10	10	+¼
nterTel			75	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
ntwSvg	.03e	.3	80	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
ntero			1111	11⅝	9	9¼	—2¼
ntNtwk			1326	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
ntcerg			84	28½	26½	28½	+½
ntlBk	.20	2.5	3	8	8	8	
ntldn	.24	2.7	1150	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Interic			34	4	3½	3⅞	—⅛
Intfrn			1316	7⅞	7	7⅝	—⅛
Intgph			6222	17¾	16½	16⅞	—⅛
IntsHlt			416	16½	15¾	16	
Intrleaf			3538	9½	8⅛	8⅞	—⅜
Intrmgn	.39t	4.4	3463	9⅞	8½	8⅞	—1
IntmetC	.12	1.8	271	7¼	6⅝	6¾	—¼
Intrmtr	.20	4.7	101	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
IntCnt			12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
IDairA s			2388	17¾	16½	17¾	
IDairB s			6	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
IntHld	.50	3.8	3	13	13	13	—1
IMP			1416	1	1	1	—
InMobil			4028	6⅞	6½	6½	—⅜
IntRsh s	.20	5.7	337	4⅛	3½	3½	—½
IntTotlz			481	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
Intphse			1523	11	8¼	8¼	—2
Intent			17	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
Intersiv			2574	13¾	12½	13⅜	+1
Intspec			546	6⅞	6	6	—¾
IntstBak	.11e	.7	968	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+⅛
Intrtrn	.20	.9	758	21¾	20	21¾	+1
Intvce			362	16¼	15½	15⅝	—⅛
Invcr s			4079	29½	27½	29½	+1⅝
InvstFn			3153	⅞	¾	¾	
InvSav			112	11½	11	11⅛	+½
InvTitl	.04	.9	420	4⅞	4½	4½	
Iomega			1734	8⅛	7¼	7⅞	+½
IowaNt	1.52	4.3	24	35	33	35	+2
Iroquoi	.50	6.3	9	8	7	8	+¼
Isco	.20b	1.1	278	18½	17	17½	+½
Isis			896	14	13	13½	—½
Isomdx			1055	20	18⅞	19⅛	—¼
ItacBc			19	4½	4½	4½	
ItoYokd	.83e	.6	50	142	139	139½	—3½
J							
J&J Sn			2039	12⅞	11½	12	
JBRst			273	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	
JG Ind			24	1½	1½	1½	
JLG	.25t		775	12¼	10½	12	+1½
JSB Fn	.48e	2.6	2663	18⅞	17⅝	18⅛	—½
JacoEl s			130	1¾	1⅝	1½	+⅛
Jacbsn	.50	3.1	193	16⅞	16	16	—¼
Jacor h			507	1⅝	1⅜	1½	—⅛
Jason s			330	16	15¼	16	+½
JayJacb			135	7¼	5½	6¼	—¾
JPhil wt			61	⅞	⅝	⅝	—⅝
JnPhil s			1876	6½	6	6⅜	+⅛
JeffrGp	.20	1.7	161	12½	11¾	11¾	—¼
JefBsh	1.00	4.2	15	24	23¼	24	+¾
JeffNt	.36	6.0	2	6	6	6	—⅛
JAdams			61	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
JWA			759	21	20	20¾	—¼
JohnsSv			20	5⅜	5	5⅜	
Jonlcbl			158	11⅞	11¼	11¼	—¼
Jonel A			397	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	—¼
JneMd s	.06	.8	1335	7⅝	6⅞	7½	+⅜
JoneSp h			946	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Joslyn	1.60	5.1	68	32¼	31¼	31¼	—¾
Juno	.28	1.4	79	20¼	19½	20¼	+¾
Justin	.40	2.4	1579	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	—¼
K							
K Swiss			314	16½	15	15	—1½
KCS Gp			395	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	+⅜
KLA			1331	9⅝	9¼	9½	—¼
KLLM			40	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
KMC			126	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
KMS			314	1	⅞	1	+⅛
KTron			215	8⅝	8	8¼	
Kahler			5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
KaisSt			183	17¾	16⅞	17⅝	+⅛
Kaman	.44	5.4	1843	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
Kamnst			147	10½	10	10	
Karchr	.08	1.0	1258	8⅝	7¾	7¾	—⅞
Kaydon	.60	1.6	808	37½	36¼	37½	+1
Keane	.10e	8.4	1009	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
KelyOil			474	8⅞	8¼	8½	+¼
KellySA	.72	2.5	2481	30½	28½	28¾	—2
Kenan	.32	1.9	48	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	—½
KyCnLf	.40	4.9	2509	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	—½
KyMed	.16b	1.5	47	10½	9½	10½	+½
Keptel			19	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Kevlin			12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
KewnSc	.16	2.3	47	7	7	7	
KeyCen	.68	4.8	275	14½	14¼	14¼	—½
KeyPrd	.39e	10.6	901	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
KeyTrn			305	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—¼
KeyFn	1.08	4.5	284	24½	24	24¼	
KeysHrt	1.04b	4.7	1	22	22	22	+1½
Kimbal	.68	3.4	175	20¼	19¼	20¼	+¼
Kinetic	.12	1.6	1394	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
Kirschn			331	13¼	11⅞	12	—⅜
KnapeV	.56a	3.6	108	15¾	15¼	15⅝	—⅜
KnwlW			4322	13	12	12½	+½
KollMS			89	13¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
Komag			3083	14	13¼	13¾	—⅜
Koss			67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
Krug			321	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
Kulcke			814	6½	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
KushLk			2507	1⅛	1	1	—
KushLc wt			1868		⅛		—
L							
LCS			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
LDDS s			3295	24½	22¼	24¼	+¾
LDI Cp	t		336	14¾	14¼	14¾	+⅛
LSB NC s	.56	4.0	31	15½	14	14	
LSI Ind s	.05	1.0	722	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
LTX			2470	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
LVMH	3.35r	2.3	8	145½	145	145	—¾
LXE			429	19¾	17¼	18¼	—1
LaPete			2704	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
LacledeSt	.20t		163	10⅞	8⅝	9½	+¼
LaddFr	.12	1.7	922	7¼	6⅞	7	
LafayAB			87	4	3¼	3⅜	+⅜
LkeShr	.38	1.8	41	22½	21	21	—½
LakldFt	.70r	8.0	6	8⅝	8¼	8¾	+½
LakeInd			659	1	⅞	⅞	—
LamRs			1993	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
Lancstr	.88	2.6	450	33½	31½	33½	+1½
Lance	.88	3.9	795	23	22	22½	
LdmkBc	.24	3.0	10	8	8	8	+½
LdmkGph			1697	21½	20⅛	21¼	
Lannet			3213	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+⅝
LasrMd			1017	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—½
LaserPr			1371	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
LmTch			3437	8½	5½	6¼	—¼
Lasrscp			1214	7½	6¾	7⅜	—⅛
Lattice			5236	12⅝	10⅞	11⅞	—⅞
LawrSB			321	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
Lawsn	.40	1.7	3741	25½	22½	24	—1½
LwyrTitl			1077	10⅞	10	10	—⅜
Lectec			773	10½	8⅝	9	—1⅛
Lechter			7721	37¼	32½	35	—2⅛
Legent			4118	35¾	32½	34⅞	+2⅛
LeisCp			126	3⅝	3¼	3½	
LepGrp	.70e	70.0	424	1¼	⅞	1	—¼
Lesco	.88	.7	77	11½	11½	11½	
LesPal			275	7¼	6⅝	7	
LexInsS	.30e	6.2	645	5	4⅝	4⅞	+⅜
LbtyH A	.24	4.6	56	5⅛	4½	5¼	+⅛
LibtNB	1.06	3.1	538	34¼	32⅝	33⅝	
LfeTch	.15e	1.0	576	16½	15⅜	15⅝	—½
Lfecore			1200	21⅝	20½	21	—¼
Lfeline s			486	12¼	11	11¼	—½
LfHoan			229	13¼	12⅛	12⅞	+⅜
Lilly A	.52b	4.1	12	13¼	12⅝	12¾	
LinBrd			3671	64½	61½	62½	—1½
LincFn	1.09t		1217	18	17¼	18	+½
LincFd			20	5½	5	5⅛	+½
LincSB	.60	3.3	85	18	16¾	18	+¼
LincTl	.80	3.4	472	24⅜	23	23¾	+½
LindlH	t		48	5⅝	5½	5½	
Lindbrg	.28	5.9	36	4¾	4⅜	4¾	—⅛
Lindsy s			609	27	26⅛	26¾	
LinearT			3084	29	26	29	+1
Liposm			4721	10¼	9	9⅝	—¾
LTI			53987	14½	9¾	14½	+4⅞
LiqBox	1.00	1.5	12	69	64½	66½	+1⅜
LtSwtz			1302	14	13¼	13½	—½
Liuski			251	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
Loewen s	.01e	.1	778	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+¼
LogicD			195	4	3⅝	3⅝	
LondInt	1.21e	4.7	46	26½	25⅝	25⅝	
LoneStr			1576	3⅝	3¼	3½	
LICPn	1.00	4.0	22	25¼	25	25	—½
LogLke			51	1	⅞	1	+⅛
Lotus			43111	21¼	19½	20	—1¼
Lowranc			21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜
Loyola			144	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—½
Lufkin s	1.60	5.7	63	28	27	28	—⅛
Lunar			106	22⅜	21½	22¼	
LundInt			206	2¾	2½	2¾	
M							
MAF Bcp			202	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	
MARC			152	14	13	13	—⅜
MCI	.10	.4	38605	28¼	26⅞	27⅞	—⅛
MDT Cp			268	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
MECA			348	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
MGI Phr			5638	13⅞	12½	12½	—1¼
MMI	.12	3.2	72	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
MNX			411	8	7¼	7¼	—1
MPSI			5	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
MSCar			354	28¼	27	27½	—½
MTC El s			4075	9	7½	8¾	+⅞
MTS	.48	1.9	446	26¼	25¾	25⅞	—⅜
MDrmd	.60	2.7	5	23	22	22	
MB g	.60		146	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
MachTc			1423	4⅛	3½	3⅞	—⅛
MadGE	2.64	6.1	73	43½	42½	43¼	—¼
MagSft			607	8½	7½	7⅝	—½
MagmP			2571	24¾	23⅞	24½	+¼
MagnaBc	.17e	.8	19	22	20½	20½	
MagGp	.68b	6.3	1252	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	—⅛
Magnal			11843	16¼	15¼	16⅛	+½
MailBx s			578	28	26⅝	26⅝	—¾
MalRt			90	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Makita s	.07t	.6	3	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Mallon			60	1¾	1½	1½	—⅛
Mantrn			78	3	2¾	3	
Mantiw	1.00	5.3	365	19¼	18½	19	—½
MfrsNt s	1.32	3.6	10834	39	35½	36⅝	—2⅛
MarbFn			202	2½	2	2	
Marcam			1413	16⅜	15⅝	16	+¼
Marcor			325	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	—¼
Marcus	.30	1.8	20	17¼	16½	16½	
Mariet			4587	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+⅜
MarIll	.72	1.9	258	37	35½	37	+1¼
MarHld			11482	⅞		⅞	+
MarkCtl			16	7¼	6½	6½	—⅜
MkTwn	.96	4.4	95	23	21¾	21¾	—½
markel			51	18⅝	18	18¼	
Marqst			2058	8¼	6⅝	8⅛	+1⅜
MaraEl			1391	19	18⅛	18½	—½
MarwTc			3611	14¼	12½	13⅛	—½
Marsam s			712	12¼	10¾	11¼	—1¼
MrshS B	.44	2.9	204	16½	15	15¼	—1¼
MshSuA s	.44	2.8	229	16½	15¼	15½	—1
Marshl	1.32	2.6	1836	52½	48	51½	+1½
Marten			21	7	7	7	
MdFdBc	.22	1.9	334	12½	11⅜	11⅜	—⅝
Mascol			601	5	4⅞	4⅞	
MassMic			986	⅝			—
Masstor			1670	½	⅜		—
Matrix			1362	26	22¾	25½	+1½
MaxEr	t		307	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Maxco			108	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
Maxim			2148	18¾	17⅜	18⅛	—⅜
Maxtor			2388	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅞
Maxwel	.40e	2.6	600	16¼	15	15½	+½
MayflCo			112	3½	2½	3½	+1¼
MaynOl			470	5⅞	5	5⅝	+⅛
MaysJ			20	19	17½	18½	—⅛
McCaw			12882	28	26¼	26¼	—1½
McCln			69	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅜
McCor s	.60	1.5	3890	42¼	41	41¼	—¼
McFarl			118	4¼	3½	4¼	+⅝
McGrth s	.32	2.2	872	15¼	13¾	14¾	+¾
MechTc			31	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+¼
MedImun			2387	36½	33¾	34½	—½
Medalst			388	7	6½	6⅝	+¼
Medaph			1068	17	15⅝	16¼	
Medar			462	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Medarex			1659	11½	9⅝	9⅞	—2⅛
Medarx wt			1769	6⅞	5⅛	5⅜	—1¼
MedcoC	.04	.1	7774	70	68	69½	+¼
Medex	.12	.4	1034	30½	28	29½	—¾
MedAct			1132	2⅞	2	2⅝	
MedCre			6686	73⅞	70½	73	+1
MedDv			263	1	1	1⅛	
MedGr			239	15½	15	15	
MedImg			4362	5¼	4⅝	4½	—⅜
MedMkt			1424	27	26	26¾	+½
MedSh	.36	1.5	939	24¼	23¼	24	+1
Medicus			120	13	12¼	12⅝	—⅜
Mediplx			3400	16¼	13½	16	+1⅜
Medstat			126	37¾	35¼	35¼	—1
Megcrd			238	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Melami	.24	4.2	147	6¼	5⅜	5⅝	—1
MellonP	.57e	14.7	382	4	3½	3⅞	—⅛
Mentor	.16	1.4	3852	11¼	10½	11⅛	+⅜
MentGr	.24	1.7	6813	15¼	14¼	14⅛	—⅜
MercBc	1.40	4.1	912	34½	33½	34	—½
MrcBk	.86	3.6	1003	24¼	23½	24⅛	+½
MrcBnc	.80	6.2	20	16	13	13	—2
MercNY	1.60	3.6	3	44	43	44	—1
MrchNt	1.20	3.7	2245	35	32½	32¾	—2¼
MercGn	.80	2.6	1062	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—¾
MrdnBc	1.20	5.9	3434	21½	20⅝	20½	—¾
MrdDia	.08e	1.3	252	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
Merdins			3	6½	6⅛	6½	—⅛
MerP183	.31e	15.5	7	2	2	2	
MerisL			485	14½	13¾	13¾	—1¼
Merisel			6191	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
MeritM s			373	15	13	14	—½
Meritr			3331	⅝	⅝	⅝	
MerilCp			1188	23⅛	21	21⅛	—⅜
MeryLd	.44	5.9	307	7⅝	7¼	7½	—⅛
MesaAr			643	18	16⅝	17⅝	
MetCoil			196	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
MthdB	.06	.6	77	12	10¼	10¼	—1¾
MethdA	.09	.7	450	11⅞	10½	10½	—1
MetrBc	.60	5.6	144	10⅞	10	10⅞	+¾
MetrTl			195	⅜	⅜	⅜	
MetFSe			385	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	—⅛
MeyerF			2457	22	20½	21½	—¼
MichlF s	.20	1.4	4651	14½	13⅞	14½	+⅛
MichStr			2243	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+¾
MichNt	2.00	5.3	1025	39	37¾	38	+¾
MicrHlt s			1076	17¾	16	16	—1¾
Microge			187	8⅛	7¼	8	
Micrc			3267	12⅝	11¼	11¼	—1⅛
Micrdy			2202	12¾	11⅛	12⅜	+1⅜
Micrgfx			2074	15	13½	13⅞	—⅞
Micrals			356	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
Micmics			709	8¼	7⅞	7½	—½
Micrpo			892	8½	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
Micrgrs			3202	11⅞	10½	11⅞	+¾
Micros			88	6⅝	6¼	6½	
MicSem			468	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Micsft s			26881	97¾	92¾	97¼	+1¼
MidAm s	.96	5.5	451	17½	16¼	17½	+¾
MidAtl			3969	10	9⅝	9½	
MdConn	.20	4.0	109	5	4½	5	
MidSo s	.24	3.3	271	7½	6¾	7¼	—⅛
MdStFd			431	8	7½	7⅞	—⅛
MidSth			927	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
MdsxW	1.92	7.2	34	26½	25¾	26¼	+1
MidlCp			14618	5⅝	4⅞	5	—⅜
Midwsc			186	5¾	5	5⅛	—⅜
MdwGr	.70	2.4	263	29¼	28½	29⅛	—⅜
MilrBld	.10	3.2	320	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
MillrHr	.52	3.4	2011	16⅞	15¼	15¼	—1⅜
Millfld			136	7½	7	7½	+½
Millcm			648	7⅛	6⅝	7	—⅛
Milltope			18	3¼	3	3¼	+½
Milwins			25	7¼	6½	7¼	+½
MineSt	.88	2.0	10	47	44⅞	44⅞	—¼
Minnic s			894	15¼	14	15	+¾
Mips			5335	9⅝	8½	8⅞	+⅜
MitekSr			151	26¼	24¼	25½	—½
Mitsui	1.02e	.9	18	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	—1⅝
MobIGS	.88	5.5	26	16	15½	16	
MblTel			4786	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	—¼
Mobley			1678	12¼	11½	11⅞	+⅛
MOCN s	.13	.7	71	17¾	16	17¾	+1¼
Modine	.76	2.7	1127	28⅝	24	28½	+3⅝
Modtec			179	3⅝	3	3⅝	
Molex s	.02	.1	1011	31¼	30½	30⅞	—⅜
MolexA	.02	.1	1497	30½	29½	30	—½
MomDis			40	12¼	11½	11½	—½
MonAvl			87	2	1½	1½	—¼
viMontr			231		⅛	⅛	
MonRE	.60	12.3	75	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	—⅜
MonroM			1160	13¼	11¾	12½	+¼
MontBc	.60	4.9	17	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—¼
Moorco	.05e	.3	1286	18	17¼	17⅜	
MooreP	.44	2.0	22	22½	21	22½	+⅞
MoreHd			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
MorFlo	.01a	.1	439	8½	7¼	8½	+1⅛
Morrsn	.44	2.8	267	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
Moscom	.04	.8	554	4⅞	4½	4⅝	
Mosine	.36	1.2	62	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1
MotClb	.30	4.8	9	7	6¼	6¼	—⅜
MnrBk	.92	5.1	91	18¼	17½	18	+½
MCoffee			903	6⅝	6¼	6½	—⅛
Mueller	2.00	6.8	11	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+¾
MultCir			81	7¼	6⅝	7	—¼
Multbk			451	5½	5	5¼	+⅛
Multm s			6537	21¼	19¾	20¼	—¾
MultAsr			124	17¼	17	17¼	
Mycogn			905	14¼	13	13⅜	—⅝
Mylex			1638	3⅞	3½	3¾	
N							
NAB Ast	1.00e	19.0	7	6¼	5¼	5¼	
NAC Re s	.16	.7	461	24¼	23	24¼	+⅜
NBSC	.44	3.1	32	15½	14¼	14¼	—⅞
NEC	.37e	.9	231	44¼	42½	43	—¾
NESB			1005	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	
NFS			16	4	3¾	4	+⅛
NHD Str			44	3⅜	3	3	—¼
NMR			961	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	+⅛
NS Bcp	.24e	1.5	2682	16¼	15½	16	+⅛
NSC			52	4½	3¾	4	
NVIEW			723	39	37	38	+¾
NW Gp s			90	13	12	12⅞	—⅛
NYCL			6610	4	3⅞	3⅞	
NYMAGC	.40	1.2	831	33	32	32½	+1
NamTai	.20	3.5	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Namic			2866	18⅞	18	18⅞	+¼
Nanomt			4	⅜	⅛	⅛	—⅛
Napco			132	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
NashF	.68a	4.0	459	17¾	17	17	—¼
Natec			1726	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
NBkWV	.48	4.5	31	10¾	10½	10⅝	
NB Alsk	.50	1.3	7	38	37½	37½	—1½
NatBev			49	29	26¼	27	+¼
NtCaplt			16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
NCtyB	t		12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅜
NtCBc	1.02	2.7	196	38	36⅞	38	
NtComBk	.70	4.8	970	15½	14½	14½	
NtCptr	.28	2.0	2149	14¼	13⅝	14	
NData	.44	3.2	2531	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
Nt HMO			128	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅜
NtlInc s	2.11e		412	7⅞	7	7¼	+½
NtlIns	.24	2.2	17	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	—¼
NLoan	.50c		54	⅝	⅝	⅝	
NtMerc			47	3¾	3½	3½	
NMicrn			10	⅛			—
NtPenn	1.20	3.0	19	40½	37	40½	+5
NtPza A			9399	9¼	8	9¼	
NtPza B			11520	9¼	8	9	—¼
NtRehb			673	15	13¾	14	—¼
NtSanit	.20	2.6	35	8	7½	7⅝	—¼
NtlSav	1.20b	5.1	77	24¼	23	23¾	
NTech			143	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
NtWnLf			484	24½	21¾	23¾	+1½
NtwdCl			601	7⅝	6⅝	7	—¼
NtwC wt			55	1⅛	1½	1⅛	—⅛
NatrBt			132	5½	5	5½	+1
NtrSun	.24b	1.5	386	17⅞	15⅞	16½	—½
Naylor			241	3⅜	3	3⅛	—⅛
Nellcor			7893	29⅛	25⅞	29	+3
NelsnT	.16	1.1	209	15	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
Neorx			5404	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
NeozCp			108	21	19¾	21	+1¾
NtwkG			4287	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+⅜
NtwkSy			9553	15¼	13⅞	15⅛	+1
Neugrn			3704	12¼	11	12	
Neutrg	.20	.9	2433	23⅜	21½	23	+¼
NBrunS			170	7½	6⅝	6⅝	—½
NE Bus	.80	5.2	1512	15⅝	15	15½	
NHmpTh	.12	2.8	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—½
NewHrz	t		16	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—1
NwImag			160	1	⅞	1	+⅛
NJ Stl	.45t	4.0	39	11¼	10½	11¼	+½
NewLdn s			14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅜
NMilBc			162	3	2½	2⅝	+½
NY Bcp	1.00	7.1	694	14	13	14	+1
NwbNk g			4898	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
NwldBk			493	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+¼
NwpkRs			69	9¾	9	9¾	+½
Newpt	.16	1.8	1746	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
NewpEl			206	4⅞	4	4⅞	+⅞
NwprtN			30	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
NiagEx			110	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
NichR s			1891	11	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
Nobel			571	4⅛	4	4	
NbleDr			15601	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
NblDr pf			2344	25¾	24⅞	25½	+¼
Noland	.46	3.3	56	14½	13	14	+1
Nooney	.68	10.5	16	6½	6½	6½	
Nordsn s	.44	1.1	548	41	39½	39½	
Nordst	.32	.9	10755	36½	33¾	34¾	—⅝
NrskB			30	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	—⅛
Norstan			667	12	11	11¾	+¼
NABio			85230	5⅝	2	4⅞	+1¾
NoANat	.02r	.2	276	10⅞	9½	9½	—⅝
NAmVn			1887	⅞			+⅛
NAtlIn			250	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
NCarG	1.40	5.8	21	24¼	23¾	24	—⅜
NoSdeSv	.40	4.5	66	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
NStarU			479	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
NstBcp			220	8½	7½	7½	—½
NorTst	.96	2.0	2035	47⅜	45½	47	+1⅜
NorldCr			415	8⅝	8	8⅝	+¼
NwstIll	.55	3.5	2	15⅞	14¾	15¾	+¼
NwNG	1.72	5.7	502	31¼	30	30⅝	—⅛
NTelpd	.30t		49	4½	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
NorwFn			470	3⅛	2⅞	3	+¼
NovaPh			3791	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+⅜
NvP wt93			101	2½	2⅛	2¼	
NvP wt98			129	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+¼
Novmtx			420	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	
Novell s			33373	50	46¼	49½	—⅜
Novlus			2458	20¼	19¼	20¼	+⅛
NuMed			3841	1⅞	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
NuVisn			2	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
NuWst			585	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—⅜
NucMet	.10e	1.8	21	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
NuelSot			534	7¾	7¼	7⅞	
Nucrpl			258	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Nutmax s			778	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
NYCR pf	1.70	10.6	556	16⅞	15⅝	16	
NYCOR s	.16	4.1	266	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
NycorA	.16	4.6	337	3⅞	3½	3½	
O							
OCOM			6050	4½	4	4½	+¼
OCharly			408	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—½
OESI			247	6¾	5⅝	6⅛	+⅜
OI Corp			550	12⅝	11	12⅝	+⅞
Oshap			894	5½	5	5¼	
OW Off			240	7½	7	7	
OakHill			100	4½	4¼	4¼	—½
OccuUr			4730	27	24½	27	+1½
Oceaner			4784	9⅝	9	9¼	—¼
Octel			4566	18¼	17	18	+½
OfcDpt			9751	43¼	39½	40⅝	—2⅝
OffsLog			4612	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—½
Oglbay	1.60	5.8	10	27¾	27½	27¾	+¼
OhioBcp	1.40	4.7	12	30	29¾	29¾	+¼
OhioCa	2.48	5.3	590	48	47	47⅛	+⅛
OilDri	.24	1.4	1470	17½	17	17	—⅜
OldDom			478	14	13	13	—⅜
OldKnt	1.24	3.7	873	34⅛	33½	33⅞	—⅛
OldNB	.84	2.8	191	29¾	29	29¾	+¾
OldStn	.60t		771	3½	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
OldS pfB	1.80t		28	6½	5	5½	
Olympus			50	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅜
OmniCa	.44	2.3	872	19	17½	19	+1
OmniFlm			1001	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	+¾
Onbco	.28	1.6	842	17¾	17	17⅜	—⅜
Oncogn			2411	6⅞	6	6⅞	+¼
OnePrc			639	11	10¼	11	+⅜
OneVal	1.12	3.7	2702	30½	30	30	—½
Optek			16	1⅞	1½	1½	
OpticC	.06e	.9	1030	7	6⅛	6⅞	—½
OpticR			251	19½	19	19	
Opto			82	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Optrtc			427	15⅝	13½	13½	—1¾
Oracle			27711	14½	13¼	13½	—⅞
Orbit			3032	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
OrbSci			1753	13⅝	12¼	12¼	—1¼
OregMt	.31e	5.4	345	5⅞	5½	5¾	
OrmtFd	.93t	8.9	129	11½	10½	10½	—¼
Orthmt			514	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+⅜
OrthSv			1906	28½	27¼	27½	+¼
Osborn			138	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
OshBA	.41a	1.4	1682	30¼	29¼	29½	
OshBB	.36a	1.8	81	20	19	20	—4½
OshkT B	.50	3.4	1323	14½	13¼	14½	+⅜
Oshmn	.05t		7	6	4	5	+1
Osmnc s			1279	15¼	13⅞	14¼	—1
Osteotch			383	16¼	14¾	15⅛	—⅛
OtraSc	t		352	5⅞	5½	5⅝	—⅛
OttrTP	1.60	5.5	226	29¾	28¼	29¼	+1
OutStk			944	36¾	34¼	36¾	+½
Outlet			61	5	3¾	3¾	—1¼
OutlkGrp			417	19¾	18¾	19	+¼
OxidHlt			2126	18¾	16¼	16⅜	—2⅜
P							
P&F			346	2½	2⅛	2⅜	—⅛
PacRim			1938	7⅛	6¾	7	—½
PCA Int	.16e	.7	13	22½	21¾	22½	
PDA			80	10½	10	10¼	
PHP s			100	21¾	21	21	—¾
Pacar	1.00	2.2	4081	47¼	46¼	46¼	—1
PacBcp			24	5	4½	5	
PacBnk	.15e	.7	6	21¼	20½	20½	—½
PacDunl	1.21e	7.0	263	17¾	17	17¼	—¾
PacIntl			137		⅞		+
PacNuc			546	6¼	5½	5½	—¼
PacPhy			1321	10¾	9¼	9½	—⅜
PTelcm	1.26	5.0	98	25¼	24	25¼	+1¼
PacifCr			3120	26¼	22¼	23½	—2½
Paging			4237	18⅞	17¼	18	—⅜
Pamrap	.08e	.9	14	9	8	8½	+⅜
PanAtl			50	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
Pantch			162		⅞	⅞	—
PancMx	.17	3.2	450	5½	5¼	5⅜	
ParmTc s			4957	44½	40¼	44	+3¼
ParisBu			4	3¼	3¼	3¼	—½
ParkC			3419	14¼	13½	13¾	—¾
ParkN s	1.32a	2.8	5	47	45	47	+1
ParkOh			1107	3¾	3⅜	3½	
PrkvlFn	.44	3.2	74	14⅛	13½	13¾	—½
Parkwy	.80	13.9	215	5¾	5	5¾	
Parlex			4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+½
Patlex			390	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
Patrkl			5	6	6	6	+¼
viPaulH			657	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
Paychx	.20	.7	338	28	27¼	28	+⅜
Payco			613	12½	11¾	12	—¼
PeerMf	.50	3.5	55	15	14	14¼	—⅜
PennEn	2.20	9.8	202	24	22½	22½	—½
PenTrt			216	16½	15	15⅜	—1⅜
PennVa	1.80	4.5	69	42½	40	40	—1
PennBcp	.36e	1.8	68	20½	19	20½	—¾
Penril s			960	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	
Pentair	.92	2.5	1724	36⅜	35½	36½	
Pentr pf	1.50	5.5	270	27¾	27½	27½	—1
Pentch			3634	8⅝	8	8¼	
Penwst			59	24½	23½	23½	
PeoFst	.56	2.3	8	24½	24⅛	24½	—⅛
PeoBcp	.64	3.7	67	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+⅛
PBcWor	1.24	6.0	92	21	20⅝	20⅝	
PeopCT			787	3	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
PeopBk	.48	2.7	3	18	17½	18	+1½
PeopHrt			596	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
PSBBrc			306	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
PeoSvFn	.68	7.3	109	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	—½
PeopTl			596	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
PeoWst	.48	4.5	1015	10⅞	9¾	10¾	+1⅛
PercTc			62	3¼	3	3	—¼
Percpt			210	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—⅛
PetDv			42	⅞		⅝	+
Petrite	1.12	4.7	98	24¼	23½	24	+½
Petrmn			15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Petlbne			12	1½	1¼	1½	+¼
PhrmMg			568	8⅝	8⅛	8½	—¼
PhrmK			536	⅝	½	½	—⅛
PharLb			576	11	10¾	10¾	—¼
PhnxRe	.20	2.2	155	9	9	9	
PhnxTc			3655	8⅛	7	7⅝	
PhotoC			89	3¾	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
Phtrln			313	15	14¼	14⅞	+⅛
PhyCpt			1473	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
PhysIn			130	3	2¾	3	+⅛
PicSave			9492	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
PicCafe	.48	7.4	2050	7	6	6½	—½
PicTel			13188	38	36	36¾	—1⅞
PiedB	.72	5.2	30	13¾	13½	13¾	—½
PiedFS			85	1½	⅜	1½	+½
Pinktn			154	25	24¼	24½	
PinEnv			250	7¾	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
PinclFn	1.84	5.8	3	32	29	32	+¾
PionBc			588	1¼	⅞	1	
PioFBc	t		102	17½	17	17½	
PionFn	.10e	1.3	29	8¼	7¾	7¾	
PionGp	.84	3.7	292	23	22¼	22½	—¾
PionHi	1.16	1.9	3606	61¼	57⅝	60½	+2½
PionSv	.92	4.6	263	21¼	20	20	—1¼
PionSt	.16	1.3	388	13	12½	12½	—¼
PiprJaf	1.40	3.7	62	42½	37½	37¾	—4¾
PlastLn			10	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
PlatTc s			2599	18½	17	17¼	
Players			254	2⅞	1⅞	2⅝	+½
Plenum	1.00	4.5	76	24	22	22	—1½
PlexusC			1267	15½	14¼	14½	—½
PoeAsc s	.32	2.7	109	12	11½	11¾	+⅛
PolityFn			92	½	⅜	⅜	—⅛
PolkAu			139	5¼	4⅞	5	+¼
PoncFd			710	3	2⅝	3	
Ponder			765	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	+1
PoolEn			3902	6⅞	6	6⅛	—½
PortBk	.48	4.6	242	10¾	10¼	10½	—¼
Possis			3574	10⅞	9	10⅝	+1
PoughSv			73	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	—⅛
Powell			395	10	9½	9½	—¼
PrecSld			478	⅞	⅝	⅝	—⅛
PrmrBc			736	6⅞	6½	6½	
PrmBn	.40	4.4	11	11	9	9	—2
PremFn	.32b	2.0	3	16¼	14¾	16¼	+¾
PresLf	.09	2.3	1121	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
Preslek			332	23½	22¼	23¼	
PrstnCp	.28t		1715	7	6½	6⅝	—⅜
PriceCo			11760	57	54¼	55¼	—1
PSS Pub			17	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	
PrcTR	.64	1.9	376	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	—⅛
Pricor			107	2⅝	2	2	
PrdePt			650	4⅞	4	4½	—⅛
Primo			179	8½	7¾	8½	+¼
PrmBcp s	.36	3.9	25	10	9¼	9¼	—½
PrmBcs	.20	2.5	148	8½	7¾	8⅛	+⅜
PrmeMd			121	⅝	⅝	⅝	+¼
Prtronx			222	6¼	5½	5½	—⅜
Pronet			1737	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+¼
Procyt			903	9	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅜
ProdOp	.16	.7	5240	23¾	21⅜	23¾	+1⅝
Proffit			417	11	9½	11	+1½
PrgSvs			515	6	5¼	5⅞	+¼
ProgFn			79	2⅝	2	2	—
PrgSoft			996	40	35¼	39⅞	+3⅝
ProgBk			44	4	3⅝	3⅝	—½
Progrp	.10t		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
ProsGp	.75c		1161	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
ProtLfe	.84	4.5	753	19	17½	18⅞	—½
Proteon			2133	14¾	12	14¼	+2
PrvWar	.10	3.0	37	4¼	3¼	3⅜	—⅜
PrvBc	.80	2.7	14	30	29	30	+1
PrvBksh	.20	2.6	371	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+¼
PrvLfA	1.00	5.6	897	18	17¼	17⅝	
PrvLfB	1.00	5.0	2843	20½	19⅜	20	+¼
Psicor			326	17	15½	16¼	+⅜
PbSNC	1.10	6.2	160	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+¼
PublEq			84	1½	1⅜	1½	
PgSdBc	1.04b	4.4	2992	24¼	23½	23⅝	+⅛
PulaskF	.52	3.6	109	15¾	14½	14½	—1¼
PultzPb	.52	2.7	1734	20	18	19	—1¾
Pulse	1.00	7.7	4	13	13	13	—¼
PulseEn			710	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
PuritBen	.12	.6	3985	21¾	20	20½	—1¼
PutnTr	.48	2.9	11	16½	15⅝	16½	+¼
PyrmT			8942	14	13¼	13¾	+⅛
Q							
QVC			6350	15½	13¾	13⅜	—2
QuadLg			439	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
QuakCh	.52	2.5	403	21¾	20½	21	+½
QualMd			7667	12¼	11	12⅛	+½
QlFood s			827	29½	28	29½	+1
Qntmx			87	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	—⅛
Quntm s			20706	9⅞	8⅜	9⅛	—⅜
QuntHlt			867	21¾	20⅞	21¼	
Quarex	t		132	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	—⅛
QudkOf			6052	18¼	17¾	18	
QrtzMt			827			⅛	—
QuestM			1063	5½	5¼	5¼	—½
Quidel			890	5⅞	4½	4⅝	—⅞
Quiksiv			1520	9	8¼	8⅝	—¼
Quipp			61	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+1
Quixte			176	12½	11¾	12½	
Qume			2762	1⅞	⅞	1⅞	+½
R							
R&B Inc			90	6⅞	6¼	6½	+¼
R-TEK			84	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
RELM			586	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
RPM s	.68	3.6	1465	19¾	19	19	—½
RS Fnl			27	7¾	7¼	7¾	
RadaEl s			1574	8⅝	8	8⅝	+¼
RadSy s			339	16½	15	16½	
Radius			1922	8	7½	7½	—⅛
RagShp			8	11	10½	10½	
RailFS	.15e	1.0	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+½
RainTc			1540	18¾	17⅜	18½	+⅜
Rallys			2922	14¼	12½	13	—1¼
RamFin	.40	5.2	11	7¾	7	7¾	
RamHO			937	18¼	15	17¼	+2
Ramsay s			2344	9⅜	8⅝	9	—⅛
RarlnBc	.40	5.2	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
RastrOp			7881	12¼	10	10½	—1½
Ratner	.68e	23.7	365	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	
Ratnr pf	1.20	20.0	317	6	5⅝	6	
Rauch			20	11¾	11¼	11⅞	
Raymd			58	9¼	8⅝	9	+¼
ReLite			202	19½	18½	19½	+¾
ReadRt			5106	15⅞	15	15	—⅛
ReadgA			754	9¾	9	9¾	+⅜
Recptc			20	19	19	19	+½
Recotn			30	10⅝	9¼	9¼	—¼
RedEg s			56	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+½
ReedJwl			37	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Refac			975	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Reflctn			90	8½	8	8¼	—¼
RgcyCr			959	1	1	1	—⅛
RgcyEq			108	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Regenrn			2824	15⅞	14	15⅞	+1⅜
RegIBc	.60	4.6	11	13	13	13	—¼
Regis			704	7⅝	7	7¾	+¼
RehabCp			1496	8⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
Reliab			65	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
RenCp			107	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
Rntrak			527	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—½
Repap			326	4⅞	4⅝	4½	+⅛
Replgn			5037	14½	13½	14½	
RpAuto			47	8¼	8	8¼	+½
RepBcp	.80t	10.3	122	7¾	7	7¾	
RepCap	.60	2.7	181	23½	21½	22	—¼
RepHlt			1126	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	—1
RpPicA			115	6½	6	6½	+⅛
RepSav	t		91	3¾	3	3¾	+½
RepWst			436	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	
Reshlnc	.22	8.8	39	3⅛	2½	2½	—½
Rshlnd			1575	31¼	29½	29½	—1
ResInd			1415	2	1¼	1⅛	
RscAm	.10	9.4	41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Respir			492	25	23½	24	—½
Reuterl			70	4½	3⅞	4½	+½
ReutHd	1.05e	2.2	6993	48⅝	47¼	48	+⅝
ReverF	.80e	13.9	18	6½	5⅝	5¾	
Rexhall			559	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
Rexon			856	8	6⅝	7¼	
Rexwks			26	2	1⅝	2	+½
Rheomt			134	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
Riblim			4730	8	7⅛	7½	—⅜
RichEl	.16	2.0	29	8	7½	8	+½
Richld	.06e	.4	2031	13	12⅝	12⅝	
Riddell			457	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
RigsNt	.20t		4566	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	—¼
RghtMg			78	16¾	16⅛	16¼	
RalStrt			110	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+½
RivFor	.40	1.3	93	32¼	30½	30½	—2
RvrsGp			11	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
RoTech			861	15	14	14⅞	—⅛
RoadSv	1.20	2.3	5104	55¼	52	52⅛	—3⅛
RoanEl	.48	6.7	425	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	—⅛
RobMyr	.30	.9	37	34	31½	34	+2½
Robec			111	4	4	4	
RbtPhr			2003	22½	21	21¾	
RobNug	.08	3.0	76	3	2⅞	2⅝	—⅜
RochCS	.42t		1069	7⅛	6⅝	7	—⅛
RMUnd			44	1½	1¼	1¼	
RkMtHel			110	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
RocCantl			2235	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞	
RsvltFn	.60	6.1	126	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
Ropak	t		51	5⅛	4⅞	5	—⅛
RoseStr	.16a	3.3	181	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—½
RoseB	.16a	3.2	324	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Rosptch			16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—½
RossCs			188	17¼	16½	16⅞	+⅛
RossStr			8670	16	14⅞	14⅞	—⅞
RossSy			617	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
RotoRtr	.46	2.6	7	17½	16¾	17½	+½
Rouse	.60	4.2	2633	15	14¼	14¼	—⅜
RoyAppl			2888	37	35½	35¾	—⅜
RyBPA	t		6	5	4½	5	+⅜
Ruleind			1028	6	5½	5⅞	+⅛
RyanBck	.04	2.3	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
RyanF			7309	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
S							
S K			159	16½	15¼	16½	
SBE			2938	6½	4⅞	6	+1⅜
SCI Sys			2185	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+¼
SCS			19	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
SDNB	.08b	1.5	17	5½	5½	5½	—½
SEI	.10	.4	1464	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+⅜
SFFed			1476	8	6⅞	7¼	—¼
SHL Sv			5603	6⅛	5⅝	6	+⅛
SJNB	.27e	5.4	4	5	5	5	+⅜
SKF s	.58e	3.6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
SKI s	.09	.9	196	10¼	9¼	9½	
SLM			29940	12¼	11	11¾	
STV			3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Safeco	1.48	3.5	4937	42¼	41¾	42½	+¼
SafHlt			1015	7⅞	6⅝	7⅞	+1
Saftytk			368	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Sahara			30	15½	14	15⅝	—⅛
StIves	.05e	.6	583	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—⅜
StJude			12475	48	44½	47¾	+1
StPaulB	.40	3.6	2258	11¾	11	11¼	—½
SalCpt	.08	2.2	69	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
Salick			1072	11¾	9⅝	11⅛	—⅜
SalM vl s	.80	1.5	277	54⅝	52¼	54⅝	+1¼
SaltMax			3923	10	6	6	—4
SandFm	.30	2.9	742	11	10¼	10¼	—¼
SandReg	.10e	.7	1815	15¾	15¼	15¼	
SndChf			4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
SandCap			978	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	+¼
Sanford	.24	.7	22918	36¼	34⅞	36⅛	+⅜
SavnFd	.52	3.4	1939	16⅛	15½	15½	—⅜
ScanOp			908	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
SchrHl			6	23½	22	23½	+2½
Schimn	.36	.9	3157	41¾	38⅜	41⅜	+2⅝
Schyltz	.12	.9	189	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+⅜
SciGen			1942	15¼	14¼	15¼	—¼
SciDyn			100	3¼	3	3¼	
SciSft			292	3½	3⅛	3⅝	
SciTch	.08	3.2	16	3	2½	2½	—½
Scimed			33764	69	55⅝	62½	+4¼
SciTex	.40e	1.3	9192	31⅝	29⅛	30¼	—1¼
ScreBd s			2751	25⅝	22¼	24½	
ScotSt	.28b	2.2	40	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
ScotHr			784	4	3	4	+⅜
ScripH	1.00	2.2	217	47½	40	45	
SbdBcp			15	1	¾	¾	—⅛
SeacBk	.40	3.8	47	10⅝	10¼	10½	
Seafld	1.20	4.4	260	27¾	27	27⅛	+⅛
Seagate			19417	9⅞	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
Sealrgt	.40	1.9	788	21½	20½	21	—½
SeattleF			539	15¼	14½	15	+½
SeawFd	.36	2.9	1	12½	12½	12½	
SecndB	1.12	4.2	24	26½	23½	26½	+1½
ScNtBc			1174	1⅛	⅞	1	—⅛
SecorBk			160	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
SecurBc	1.00	2.8	636	36½	35	36	+⅜
SecFdl	.35	3.8	78	9¼	8¼	9¼	+¼
SecFnc	.55e	3.6	12	16¼	15¼	15¼	+¼
SFGI			76	11⅛	10½	10½	—½
SecInv			25	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
SecNtl	t		33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+½
SecSB				6¼	6¼	6¼	
SecTag			1389	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+¼
SEEQ			2830	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	—⅛
Selbel	.36	6.1	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	+¼
Selctln	1.04	6.3	44	17	16¼	16½	—½
Selfix			235	5⅝	5	5¼	+⅛
Seneca			106	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
Sepracr			10592	8¼	6⅞	7½	—½
Sequnt			6744	10⅞	10	10⅛	—⅛
Sequol			14184	14¼	10⅝	10⅝	—3⅝
SrvTch			1228	12¼	11	11	—½
SvcFrct			100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
SvOak			663	⅞	⅝	¾	+⅛
SevEnv			176	9¼	9	9¼	—¼
ShrMed	.84	4.8	5128	19½	17⅜	17⅝	—1½
Shrplm			947	3⅝	2¾	3⅛	
Sheldl			155	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
ShelbB	.50	5.7	121	8¾	8	8⅝	—⅛
Shemst			206	6	5½	5⅝	—⅜
ShrtnFn	1.08b	4.1	30	26½	25	26½	+2½
Shorwd	3.25e		1536	10⅞	9⅞	10½	+⅜
Showbz s			3655	26¾	24½	25¾	—1
Shwscn			253	10	9	10	
SierOn s			714	16¾	15¾	16¼	
SierR 84			171	⅞	½	½	
SierSm			2734	19¼	17	17¼	—1
SierTah	.18e	2.3	134	8⅜	7½	8	+⅜
SierTuc			2907	24½	23½	24¼	—⅜
SigmDg			2479	6½	5⅞	6¼	+½
SigmAl s	.25	.6	2966	43½	41	42⅞	+⅞
Silicon			449	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
SilicVly	.06b	.5	981	13	12½	13	
SilicnVl			2641	7	5⅞	6½	—⅝
Silicnx			127	3½	3¼	3¼	
Simetc			39	3¼	2⅝	3	
Simpln s	.56	4.9	1081	12	11	11½	—½
Simtek			237	6½	6⅛	6½	
Simtk wt			382	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	
Siskon			727	⅝	⅜	⅜	
SkyWst	.06a	.9	301	6	5¼	5⅞	+⅛
SmithFd	.06	.7	14	8¼	7¾	8¼	
SmthF s			4677	19¾	16½	17	—2¼
Society	1.84	4.1	4240	48	45¼	45¼	—2½
SoctySv	.08t		1219	5¼	4¾	5⅛	—⅛
Softech			192	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
SftwPb			3815	14	12½	13⅞	+⅝
SoftSpc			2360	13½	12¼	13	+⅜
Softwx			11305	7½	6½	7⅛	+⅞
Solctr			2587	30¼	27½	28¼	—2
Somilx			1288	8½	7¼	7¾	—⅝
Somatgn			1452	35	32⅝	33½	—¼
SomBks			200	⅜	⅜	⅜	+
SomrGp			33	5½	5½	5½	—¼
Sonesta	1.00e	14.8	4	6¾	6⅞	6¾	
SonicCp			1021	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	
SonocPd	.92	2.9	2350	33	30½	31¼	—1⅝
Sonora			203	⅜			—⅛
SoundA			320	6¼	6	6¼	—½
SoCarF	.15r	1.2	12	12¾	12¼	12¼	—½
SCarNt	.80	2.2	406	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
SMchG	.80b	4.9	34	16¼	15½	16¼	
SestThr	.13e	1.7	344	7½	6⅞	7½	+⅝
SColWt	2.20	6.4	58	34½	32½	34½	+2
SoMinrl	.10	3.1	382	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+⅜
SthnaSv	.12t		2	4½	4½	4½	+¼
Soutrst	1.08	3.5	910	32	31¼	31¼	—½
Souwal			632	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅜
SwstCfe			713	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
SwstNt	1.04	4.7	62	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	—⅞
SwstSec	.03e	.3	256	9⅝	9	9⅝	
SwWatr	.93	5.7	76	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1
SwElSv	2.44	5.0	3	48½	48½	48½	—1
SovBc s	.04e	.4	934	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
SpanAm	.10	1.6	121	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+⅛
SprtMl s			6464	18	14⅜	15⅜	—1⅜
SpearF			554	3⅞	3⅜	3½	—⅛
Spearhd			181	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
SpecMu			210	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—½
SpclDv			276	10½	9½	9½	—¾
Spctran			1121	14	13¼	13½	—½
SpecCtl			550	1⅝	⅞	1⅝	+⅛
Spiegel	.28a	2.0	289	14¼	13½	13⅞	
Spinnkr			1907	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Spire			175	4¼	3⅞	4	+¼
SportsL			1242	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
Sprouse			198	2⅜	1¾	2⅜	
Squarel			15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
StafBld			1064	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
StdMic			1615	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
StdReg	.56	4.7	1486	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	—⅜
StanlTl			721	7¼	6¾	7¼	
Stansby			788	⅛	⅛		
Staodyn			326	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
Staple s			7021	23¼	22	23¼	+¾
StarBc	1.00	4.2	237	24½	23¼	24	—¼
StarSt	.10t		181	2⅛	1¾	1¾	—⅛
StarTc			1120	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
StatAut	.07e	.5	58	15¼	14¾	14¾	—½
SteArt			2331	7½	6½	7	—¼
StaStBo	.76	1.3	6042	59⅝	56¼	59¼	+2⅞
StMain			615	16½	16	16⅛	—⅜
StateG	.01e	.2	1890	6	5⅝	5⅝	
SteelTc	.01e	.1	127	12	11¼	11½	—¼
StlWVa			545	2½	1⅞	2	—⅜
SterBcs	.48	5.1	18	10	9½	9½	
StrlSv			2426	8½	8	8	—½
StwStv	.32	.6	7726	58	54¼	58	+3¼
StewEnt			2119	18⅛	18	18	—¼
Stwlnf	.20	1.6	45	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
Stokely	.28	2.4	638	9	8⅛	8⅝	—⅜
Stott	.60	3.1	909	20⅛	19¼	19½	—¼
StrwbCl	1.10b	5.0	292	23	21¾	21⅞	—1
Straber			144	1⅜	1	1⅛	
StrucD s			3351	22½	21	21¾	+½
Strykr s			4599	37¾	35½	37¼	+⅛
SturlEn			170	6¼	5½	6	+¼
SturtH	.06	.6	533	10½	9⅝	10	
viStuDS			12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
SubBcp	.31	1.1	59	27⅞	26½	27⅞	+⅜
Sudbry h			2132	⅜		⅜	+
Sulcus			5357	7⅞	6½	6⅞	—⅜
Sulcus wt			1351	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
Sulcs wtB			2428	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
Sulcus pf			252	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
SullDnt s			717	26	23½	23½	—1⅜
Sumito	1.60	6.7	191	24	22¼	24	+½
Sumgph			258	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
Sumcrp	.80	3.1	313	26	25¼	25¾	+½
SumtB	.80	6.7	823	13	12	12	—1¼
SumtHl			3639	6	5½	5⅞	+⅛
SumSav			156	6	5⅝	6	
SumtTc			2416	23⅝	22⅜	23⅛	+⅜
SunCst			811		⅞	⅞	—
SunMic			20544	24¼	23½	24	+¼
SunSpt			226	5¼	4½	4⅞	—⅛
SunTV			188	14½	14	14½	+½
Sunair			6	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
SunSav			477	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
SunGrd			4803	17½	17	17⅛	
Sundwn			480	9¾	9	9⅜	—½
Sunlite			50	5	3⅝	4⅞	
SunMed			1639	32	28½	30¼	—1
SunrTc			1388	16⅛	15⅜	16¼	—⅛
SunTc h			4456				
Sunwst	.12t		210	19¼	18½	19¼	
SupRte			345	14¼	13⅝	13½	—¼
SupRt pf	.29t	2.8	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
Suprcut			114	13¾	13½	13⅝	+⅛
Suprtex			447	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	—⅜
SurgAf s	.11	.3	5371	39⅛	36¼	38⅜	+¼
SurLsr s			3291	5½	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
SurvTc			322	19½	17¼	18¾	
SusqBn	1.08	5.8	78	19¼	18⅝	18¾	—½
SwiftT			7	13½	13¼	13½	—⅜
Sybase			2788	18¼	16⅞	17½	—¾
Sylvan			123	10½	10¼	10½	
Sym-Tek			16	13⅞	12½	13¼	+½
Symntc s			9802	30½	27¾	30½	+1⅝

(Continued on next page)



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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 29.

(Continued)

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Symbolc			187	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
Symix			316	13¾	12½	12½	— ¾
SynOpt			5782	18	16½	16¾	— ¼
Synbio			272	5⅝	5	5½	— ¼
Syncor			1753	24¾	22½	23	—1½
Synrcm			152	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Synergn s			13849	47¾	42	45¾	+2⅝
Synetic			2986	37	34½	36	+ ½
Syntict			208	6½	5⅝	5¾	— ½
Syntro			3402	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
SysSftw	.25e	.9	17108	29½	26¼	27¾	— ¾
Sysmd			3099	6⅛	5¾	6	
Systemix			1615	35	32½	34⅜	+ ⅛
SystCpt			1552	7½	7¼	7½	
T							
T2 Med s			6506	38½	36¼	38½	
TBC s			2178	13¾	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
TCA	.28	1.6	600	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
TCI Int			57	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
T Cell			2121	11⅜	10	10⅝	— ¾
THQ			3196	6	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅜
TJ Intl	.42	1.9	484	23¼	22	22½	— ½
TPI En			4357	6⅛	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
TSI Cp			2338	13½	12¼	12½	— ½
TSI Inc	.16	1.7	78	10	9¼	9¼	— ¾
TSR	1.00e		53	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
TVX Gld			107	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
TW Hld			1591	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
TakeCr			1168	18⅝	15½	16⅝	—1⅜
Talman			633	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
Tandon			15257	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
TandBA			119	22½	21¼	22½	+ ¾
Tanklgy			2083	10	8¾	9¼	— ¾
TchDta			1599	29¾	25¾	27½	+1
Tchnol	.50	5.0	185	10	9¼	10	+ ¼
TchCom			255	12½	11½	11¾	— ¾
TechDv			134	1⅞	⅞	1⅛	— ⅞
TechSol			1757	19¾	18¼	19¾	+1¼
Tecnol			2252	19½	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
Tecum	3.20	3.1	20	105	100	102½	+2½
Telos			104	23⅜	21	21	—1
Tekelec			353	16	15	15¼	—1¼
Teknkrn			1332	8	7½	7½	
Telco			3123	18⅜	17½	17⅞	— ⅜
Telvid			264	¼		¼	—
TlcmA s			29090	14	13½	13½	— ¼
TlcmB s			21	14	13½	13½	— ¾
Telebit			752	5¼	4¾	5	+ ¼
Telmatc			1098	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Telmdo			4158	1¼	¾	1	— ¼
Telabs			1789	18⅛	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
Telxon	.01	.0	2077	24½	23	24¼	+1¼
Tennant	1.20	3.4	65	36½	34½	35	
Teradta			9055	24⅜	21	23¾	+2
Termflx	.20e	6.7	1	3	3	3	— ¼
TermDt			19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
Tetra			1358	15¾	14¼	15¼	+ ½
Teva	.17e	1.0	1524	17¼	16	16½	— ¾
ThmMA	.44	2.9	120	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Thmsn	1.63e	6.4	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—1⅜
ThmAV s			471	35½	33	34½	—1
ThouTr			349	⅞	¾	⅞	
3Com			5077	11	10⅜	10½	— ½
3D Sys			635	2½	1⅞	2¼	+ ½
Tigera			6152	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
TimbSf			6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
ToddAO	.10	1.3	17	8	8	8	
TokioF	.29e	.6	472	49⅞	47	47	—1½
TokosMd			14053	33½	28½	33⅛	+ ¼
Tmk plc	.88e	3.2	24	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
Tompkn	.72	3.9	10	18½	17	18½	+1
Topps	.24	1.7	5545	15¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
TorRoy			83	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
TallEnr			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
TotPhr			309	19½	18½	19	
TotlTel			288	5⅝	4⅝	5	
TrakAu			4	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
TrnFn	.64	3.0	991	21½	19½	21½	+2¾
TrnLsa			28	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
TrnMus			244	18½	18	18½	— ¼
Tranln			163	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Trnsnt			112	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Trnich			20	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
TrwlBc	1		2	14½	14½	14½	+1¼
TravPrt			150	1½	1	1⅛	— ⅛
Treadco			1115	16¾	15	16⅜	+1½
Trmwck	.63e	2.4	292	26½	25½	26½	+ ¼
Tricare s			3085	14½	12¾	14¼	+ ¼
TristeBc	.68	3.6	1489	18¾	18½	18¾	+1½
TriadSy			820	3½	3¼	3⅜	
TricoPd	1.00	4.3	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Trimble			1281	15¼	14¼	15¼	+ ½
Trimed			1476	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Trion	.02i		85	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
TrNY	1.60b	5.2	369	32⅞	31	31	—1⅛
Trustco	.60	3.2	18	19	18¾	19	
Trstmk	1.06	4.8	162	23¼	21½	22¼	— ¾
Tseng			16255	13⅜	11⅝	12¾	+ ⅞
Tubscp			1400	8½	8	8	— ½
TuckDr			172	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
TuesM s			507	13½	12¾	12¾	— ¾
TuscPl	.28	1.1	20	26¼	25¾	25½	
Tyson s	.04	.2	3844	19⅛	18½	18¾	— ⅜
U							
UF Bcp			922	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
UNR	1.20e	22.9	252	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
UNR wt			30	1	1	1	— ⅛
UNSL	.60	5.2	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
USHmcre			1192	19¾	18	18¾	
US Lng s			888	8	7⅝	7⅝	
USA Bc			264	½		⅜	— ⅜
USA Wste			558	16½	15½	16	
USMX			1325	1⅝	1½	1	—
UST Cp	.34t	4.9	1247	7⅜	6¾	7	
UltraBc	.50	5.0	1	10	10	10	
UniMrt	.10	2.4	185	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
UnicoA			182	4⅜	4⅜	4½	— ¼
Unifrca	.12	1.7	13	7	7	7	— ¾
Unigen			3620	4	3½	3¾	— ⅛
Unilab			599	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
UnBnk	1.40	7.8	369	18¼	17¾	18	
UtdAmHl			296	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
UAEn A			846	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
UAEn B			401	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
UBWV	.80	5.7	22	14¼	13¾	14	+ ¼
UCarBk	.64	4.3	153	15½	14⅝	14⅞	
UCtlGs	.96	6.3	654	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¼
UnCoast			18	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
UnCosF	.60b	2.9	123	20½	19¾	20½	— ¼
UnFdBc	.56	4.2	1054	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ½
UFinSC	.20e	1.4	108	14¼	13½	14	— ¼
UFireC	1.32	3.0	77	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
UGama			129	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Utdlns			20	26¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
UMoBn	.80b	2.2	324	36⅞	36¼	36¾	+ ½
UBcNJ	.72b	5.6	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
UnNMx	.25e	2.1	929	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
UtdNwsp	.93e	7.2	50	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	
USvBk	.50	4.9	81	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
US Bc s	.76	4.1	15081	18⅝	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
US Enr			235	3⅝	3	3	— ¾
US Facl			735	12⅜	11½	12⅛	+ ¼
US Hlt s	.44	1.2	21059	36¾	33½	36¼	+ ¼
US Robt			686	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
US Trst	1.60	3.8	218	43	42½	42½	— ¾
UStatn	.40	4.6	1987	9½	8½	8⅝	— ⅞
UnTelev			133	24¾	23	23¾	—1¼
UtdThrm			6	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅜
UnTote			109	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
UtdWisc			173	15¾	15	15¾	+ ½
Unitog			623	13¾	13½	13¾	
Unitrin	1.00	2.9	2725	35¼	33¼	35	+1¾
Unitrnx			317	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
UnvHld			455	⅝	½	½	—
Unvlnt			423	14¾	13¾	13¾	—1
UnvNH	1.00e	4.0	21	25½	23	25	+ ½
UPenEn	2.28	7.0	22	34	32½	32½	—1½
UrnR wt			5	½	½	½	
UranR s			514	5⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ¾
USBPa	.60	3.3	46	18	17	18	+ ⅛
US Bc pf	2.12	8.6	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅜
UtahMd			1291	18⅜	16¾	17⅝	—1⅛
Utilx			611	6¾	6	6	— ¼
V							
V Band			495	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅜
VLSI			2595	7⅛	6½	6¾	— ¼
VMX			1434	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
VSB Bc	.32	3.2	37	10½	10	10	— ½
VSE	.28	4.7	51	6	6	6	+ ⅛
VWR	.80	4.3	29	18⅝	18½	18½	
ValidLg			9333	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Vallen s			253	20	19½	19½	— ½
ValvBc	1.20	4.1	755	29¾	29	29½	+ ½
VlyCap	.80	2.4	276	33½	32¾	32¾	—1¼
VlyBcp	1.36	5.4	206	26	25	25	
ValNtl			8907	27	25¼	25½	—1⅜
ValySy			705	19¼	17¼	19¼	+1¼
ValliCor	.15e	2.1	119	7½	6¾	7	— ¼
Valmnt	.26	2.3	133	12	11	11¼	— ½
ValHlth			1550	22½	21	22	— ½
ValMer			7393	38½	30¼	32⅛	—6¼
VardCl			1628	26¼	24¾	25	—1¼
Vans			286	15⅜	14¼	15⅜	+1⅜
VariCre	.04	1.5	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Varitrn			1841	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
Varlen	.60	4.5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
Vencor s			2220	33¼	31¼	32	+ ½
Venturn	.28	4.6	360	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅜
Verlfne			6959	18½	17½	18¼	+ ¾
ViFIn	.30i	3.2	377	9⅞	9¼	9½	
Versa	.24	1.8	294	13⅛	11½	13⅛	+1⅛
Vestar			2162	12	11	11¼	
VertexC			129	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
VertxPh			1525	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Vicor s			3497	35	31¾	34	
Vicorp			13197	18¼	15	17	— ½
VictBn			78	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
Videcrt			6779	6¾	5⅝	6¼	— ⅛
VidDsp			61	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ¼
VideoL			8855	25¼	19⅝	23	+3
Vidmrk			77	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¾
Vie deFr	.12e	4.6	747	3⅛	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Viking			8992	29½	27¼	27¼	—1½
VillFinl	.20	2.0	101	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
VilSpM	.15	1.8	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Viratek			3041	15	12½	12¾	—1
VaBch	.16	3.9	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
VitalSgn			1097	22	20	21½	+1
VoltInf			62	9	8	8	— ½
Volvo	2.51e	4.3	476	61	58	58⅞	— ⅛
W							
WD 40	1.72a	5.6	156	31¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
WLR Fd	.32	2.1	222	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
WPP Gp	.59e	29.5	3163	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
WSMP			22	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
vIWTD			224	⅞	½	⅝	— ⅛
WalnBk			15	4	4	4	+ ⅜
Walbro	.10i		1416	16	14¼	15¼	
Walshr	.20	2.3	57	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¼
WrhseC			412x	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Warntc			1867	2¾	2⅜	2⅞	— ⅛
Warren			41	¾	¾	¾	
WshBcp			81	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
WashEn	1.40	6.5	1177	22½	21¼	21½	— ⅜
WFSL	1.12	3.2	1929	36¼	34½	35½	— ½
WshFDC			189	1	¾	¾	
WshFOr	.30	1.6	658	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
WMSB	.60	2.3	3452	27	25⅞	26¼	— ½
WMSB pf	3.75	7.2	85	54	51¾	51¾	—1½
WshScl	.15i		411	3	2½	3	
WallfdW			198	6¼	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Watrhs s	.16e	1.0	326	16¼	15	15½	
Watrin	.08e	3.6	102	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ½
WattsInd	.24	.5	1269	47	45½	46	—1½
WausP s	.60	.8	848	72	67½	72	+3½
Waver	.40	2.9	209	14¼	14	14	— ½
WbstFn	.52	5.1	17	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
Wegenr			43	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Weltek			2029	6	5¼	5½	— ¼
Wellfit			7870	28½	26¼	28	— ¼
Werner	.16	.7	473	25½	23½	23¾	—1¼
Wesbnc	1.35	4.1	37	33½	31½	33	+1½
WstCst			148	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
WlMass	.28	5.7	8	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
WNewtn	.16e	3.1	144	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
WstOne	.96	3.1	2670	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅜
Wstcot			460	9	7½	8¼	
WlBank	1		28	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
WstCap			309	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
WFdPR	.80a	5.5	561	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
WnFncl			30	4	4	4	—1
WMicTc			33	3¾	3¼	3½	— ¼
WsmPb			1254	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
Wstmrk			2437	51½	46⅞	51½	+4½
WmarC	.32	1.9	362	18½	16½	16½	—2½
Weston			955	11	9¾	10	— ⅜
WstpBc			22	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ½
WstwOn			784	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
WetSeal			1977	9	8¼	8⅝	
Wettra	.68	3.0	2991	24⅝	22⅝	22¾	—1⅝
WetrPr	.96	4.5	4	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Weyco	.64	2.5	85	26	24	26	+2
Whart			29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Wheatly			630	10¼	9¾	9¾	
WhitHld			38	22½	21⅜	22	+ ½
Wicat			804	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Wiland			78	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
WilyJ A	1.10	3.5	298	32½	30	31	— ½
Willamt	1.60	3.1	1810	54	51¼	52¼	—2
Willml			648	4¼	3½	4	+ ½
WillW	.68	4.7	1	14½	14½	14½	+1½
WmSon			3593	13¾	12¾	13½	
WilmTr	1.64	3.2	749	53	51¼	51½	— ¼
WiscCT			1187	18½	17½	17⅝	— ¼
WisSGs	1.28	4.0	15	32	30¼	32	+1
WiserO	.40a	2.5	301	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
WolfFn			190	4	3½	3½	
Wolohn	.28b	1.7	637	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
WlvExp			7950	⅝	½		+ ⅜
Wolv wt			46	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
WlvEx pf	2.25	163.6	523	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Woodhd	.68	4.9	20	14½	13¾	13¾	
Wordst			1479	4⅜	3⅝	4	— ⅛
WrkCap	.42e	2.6	61	16¼	15½	16¼	
WorkBc	.45e	2.4	88	18½	17½	18½	+ ¼
WldAcp			7765	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	
Worthg s	.44	2.2	12254	20⅝	19⅜	20	— ⅜
Wyman	.30i		1417	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
X							
XOMA			9185	18¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
XeRite	.16	.7	332	25¾	24	24	—1¼
Xicor			832	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
Xilinx			18403	25½	24½	25	— ¼
Xylogic			24	5⅛	4½	5	+ ¼
Xyplex			820	21½	19½	19⅝	—2⅛
Y							
YelowF	.94	3.7	8501	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ¼
YesClth			148	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
YorkFn	.68b	4.8	673	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
YorkRs			14346	8⅛	6¾	7¼	+ ½
Z							
Z Sevn			54	18¼	17½	18	— ¼
Zebra			666	17⅞	17	17¼	+1
ZenLab			787	13¾	11¾	13	+ ⅜
Zeos s			2687	16½	14½	15¾	+ ⅛
Zeus			94	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Ziiog			899	16	15¼	16	+ ⅜
ZionBc	1.44	3.4	100	44	42	42	—2
Zitel			221	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
ZoomTl			1502	12¼	10⅞	11½	— ⅜
Zycad			804	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞	

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 29.

(Continued from Page 10)

MNTF f	11.96	12.56
US Gvt	10.46	10.98
Warburg Pincus:		
CapAp	17.46	NL
EGth	16.29	NL
FixInc	9.83	NL
IntEqu	13.16	NL
IntGvt	10.90	NL
NYMu	9.85	NL
Weiss PeckGreer:		
Tudor	22.50	NL
Govt	10.62	NL
Gwth	130.94	NL
GrInc	23.28	NL
WallSt	7.92	8.25
Wells FargoIRA:		
AstAl	16.37	NL
CoStk	27.31	NL
FixInc	14.55	NL
GNMA	11.15	NL
SelStk	11.57	NL
Westcore:		
IntBd	10.17	10.65
BdPlu	16.09	16.85
BasVl	19.65	20.58
LT Bd	10.53	11.03
ModVl	12.57	13.16
Midco	14.95	15.65
Westwood Funds:		
Balan	9.96	10.38
Equity	13.99	14.57
IntBd	10.10	10.52
WmBlGr	8.79	NL
WmBlIn	10.55	NL
William Penn:		
PennS p	9.88	10.37
PATF	10.58	11.11
US Gov	10.33	10.85
Wood Struthers:		
Neuw	13.39	NL
Pine	12.24	NL
WinFI	10.14	10.14
WinG t	10.89	10.89
Woodward Fds:		
Bond	10.46	10.89
GrVal	9.08	9.46
IntBd	10.49	10.92
Intrns	9.41	9.80
Opport	9.56	9.96
Wright Funds:		
CurIn	10.57	NL
IaBlCh	10.52	NL
GvOb	12.58	NL
JrBlCh	14.32	NL
NearB	10.58	NL
QulCor	13.15	NL
SlBlCh	16.33	NL
TotRet	12.24	NL
YamGlb	8.03	8.43
Zweig Funds:		
ZS App	11.32	11.98
ZS Gv p	9.82	10.31
Strat	12.16	12.87
ZS P p	12.37	13.09

NL— No initial sales load. f—Previous day's quote. r—Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT

every Saturday in the IHT

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 29.

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
		Dec	Jan	Dec	Jan
AllenP	20	r	r	⅜	r
21½	22½	r	r	2 1-16	r
Alcoa	55	r	r	r	1⅛
58½	60	r	1¾	3	r
AlnGrp	80	6⅜	r	r	r
86⅝	85	2⅝	r	1	r
86⅝	90	⅝	1⅝	r	r
APwrCv	35	r	4⅝	r	2
37¾	40	2	2⅝	3⅝	r
AmStrs	30	r	1½	r	r
AT&T	35	1 9-16	1⅞	7-16	13-16
36¼	40	1-16	3-16	r	4⅝
Amrtch	60	r	1 5-16	1⅛	2 3-16
Amoco	50	r	r	r	2⅜
[illegible]	22½	3	r	r	⅜
25½	25	r	1⅞	r	1
AtlR	100	4½	5⅝	15-16	2⅜
102⅝	105	1⅝	3	r	4⅝
102⅝	110	r	13-16	r	r
102⅝	115	r	½	r	r
102⅝	120	r	r	r	17
Avon	40	⅝	r	1½	2½
38⅝	45	r	r	6⅝	r
[illegible]	45	r	4⅛	r	r
BankNY	25	r	r	3-16	r
28¼	30	r	13-16	r	2⅛
28¼	40	s	r	s	11¼
BankAm	30	1⅜	2½	⅜	13-16
31¼	35	¼	⅞	3⅝	4⅝
31¼	40	r	3-16	r	8⅝
31¼	45	r	⅛	13½	r
31¼	50	r	r	18⅝	r
BattlM	5	r	2⅝	r	r
7⅝	7½	7-16	9-16	r	r
7⅝	10	r	⅛	r	r
Baxter	35	1⅜	r	r	r
Baybks	15	r	r	7-16	r
17⅝	17½	r	r	r	1⅛
BearSt	15	5-16	⅜	r	r
BellAtl	45	⅜	r	r	1½
45⅝	50	r	⅛	r	r
Beth S	10	r	1 11-16	r	r
11¼	12½	r	r	r	1¼
11¼	15	r	r	r	3½
132¼	145	¾	1⅜	r	12⅛
132¼	150	r	1	r	r
CIGNA	45	r	7⅝	r	r
CapCit	400	1½	r	r	r
49	45	5⅝	r	⅜	2¼
49	50	2⅛	4	2⅝	r
49	55	¼	2⅜	r	r
49	60	⅛	1⅛	r	r
ChamDv	25	3⅜	r	r	r
Chiron	55	r	r	r	1⅜
61⅛	60	3¼	r	r	r
61⅛	65	r	3¼	r	r
Chrysl	10	r	r	r	3-16
11⅜	12½	⅛	½	r	1 7-16
11⅜	15	r	⅛	r	r
Cirrus	12½	1 7-16	r	r	r
13⅝	15	5-16	r	r	r
Cisco	45	r	6⅝	r	r
49½	50	2⅛	3⅝	r	r
Coke	65	5⅝	r	⅜	r
69⅝	70	1⅝	r	1¾	2½
69⅝	75	r	⅝	r	r
CmprsL	30	r	r	r	1⅛
CmpAsc	10	r	⅜	r	1
CompSc	65	r	r	r	3⅝
Cnseco	55	r	6¼	1 9-16	r
57⅝	60	2	3⅝	r	r
57⅝	65	⅜	r	r	r
57⅝	70	⅛	r	r	r
ContBk	10	r	⅛	r	r
Corng	75	r	r	1¼	2⅝
CypSem	15	1⅛	r	r	⅜
CyprMn	22½	r	9-16	r	r
Delta	55	3¼	3⅝	⅜	1⅜
57¼	60	⅝	1½	3⅝	4½
57¼	65	⅛	⅝	r	8½
57¼	70	r	¼	r	r
Dow Ch	45	r	r	r	⅛
49¾	50	r	r	1½	2⅜
49¾	55	1-16	r	5⅝	r
Duracl	30	5-16	r	r	r
EKodak	40	r	7⅝	1-16	7-16
46⅝	45	2⅛	3	r	1
46⅝	50	⅛	⅜	r	r
Elan	40	1⅜	2½	r	2 7-16
39⅝	45	r	13-16	r	r

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 29.

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8S91

exico's Bolsa s Cooling Down

Reuters

EXICO CITY — Mexican ks, whose main index has near- oubled in value this year, could eaching the end of a spectacular and growth rates may fall by re than half next year, market lysts said.

The outlook for 1992 depends ongly on the signing of a North merican Free Trade Agreement. d some analysts said nervousness er a possible postponement of e accord until 1993 has already shaken the market, or Bolsa.

"Real growth in 1992 could be around 35 percent, but it is bound to be less without the free trade agreement next year," said Roberto Barrera, chief analyst at the Invermexico brokerage.

Mr. Barrera said he had already heard officials from Mexico's Foreign Trade Ministry warning of a delay in the pact, which the government had hoped to sign early next year.

U.S. legislators have said the accord could be put on hold if it is not completed soon.

There are fears it would hurt President George Bush's 1993 reelection prospects if talks continued against the backdrop of a sluggish U.S. economy.

As long as there is no advance on the free trade area, "the Bolsa will show a lateral tendency," said Jaime Aguilera, an analyst at the Probursa brokerage.

"Long-term investors will have to stop wondering whether it will be signed in six months or a year. The important thing is that it will be signed," he said.

Analysts said the growth in the Bolsa Price Index, which the Mexican National Securities Commission says has grown 92 percent so far this year, is likely to retreat to less than half that level in 1992.

"There's still going to be good investment but we're not going to see another 90/91. We're expecting to see real growth of around 15-20 percent next year," said Miguel de Lascurain, joint head of analysis at Operadora de Bolsa.

This year's success, analysts said, was inflated largely by the one-time $4 billion global share placement of the privatized telecommunications monopoly, Telefonos de Mexico, which accounts for about a third of Mexican market volume.

The index passed 1,400 points in mid-November but has since lost over 5 percent to end at 1,384.18 Friday.

Prices have been driven down by the weak U.S. economic outlook and fears the free trade area would be delayed, analysts said.

They said grim prospects on Wall Street had brought daily trading volume on the Bolsa down from an average $120 million to around $70 million recently, as foreign investors acted cautiously.

Except in some sectors, such as the communications, cement and banking industries, Mexican firms are not showing year-end growth rates as high as had been expected earlier in the year, analysts said.

Ruling Could Cost USX $400 Million

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A U.S. magistrate has concluded that USX Corp. should pay $409.5 million to 12,000 former shareholders of Marathon Oil Co.

The magistrate said USX improperly accepted some shares that were tendered after a deadline during the steel company's 1981 battle for control of Marathon.

The extra stock gave USX, then known as U.S. Steel Corp., a tactical advantage in its bidding war with Mobil Corp. but resulted in a lower payout to those who tendered on time.

"They just wanted to win and didn't care how," said Dale Schreiber, a New York lawyer who represents the shareholders who met the deadline.

USX's offices were closed Friday, and the operator at the company's switchboard said no one could be reached for comment.

The shareholders and the company will now go before Federal Judge Kimba M. Wood to argue whether the magistrate's decision should be entered as a court order.

Richard A. Bicks, a New York lawyer who represents USX, described the opinion, which was released on Wednesday, as "unexpected" and "a bombshell." Mr. Schreiber said he expected Judge Wood to adopt the decision.

Judge Wood, the fourth judge to have responsibility for the case since it was filed in 1982, had asked the magistrate, Leonard A. Bernikow, in 1989 to hear the arguments covering liability and damages.

It is not clear how much of the judgment that USX will end up paying even if Judge Wood adopts Mr. Bernikow's conclusions. About 115,000 of the 7.7 million post-deadline shares were late because of a failure by Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc. to deliver them promptly. The Wall Street broker has agreed to pay USX's costs related to those shares.

Further, USX and Bankers Trust New York Corp., which served as depository for the shares, have disputed which of them is responsible for the acceptance of about 4 million of the shares. That dispute had been put on hold but is expected to resume if the decision is affirmed.

USX had a loss of $184 million on revenue of $13.95 billion in the first nine months of this year. The results included a $346 million restructuring charge.

Last year, it had earnings of $306 million on revenue of $6.07 billion. In May, the company's steel and oil operations were split into separate entities, USX-Marathon Group and USX-Steel Group, each with its own New York Stock Exchange listing.

A proxy statement issued to shareholders at that time described the litigation among the legal proceedings of USX-Marathon but did not mention it under USX-Steel's potential legal liabilities. It remains unclear how liabilities were distributed between the two entities and what, if any, reserves have been set aside for this case.

USX-Steel stock closed Friday at $25.50 a share, off 50 cents, while USX-Marathon stock fell $1.125 a share, to $27.

ALGERIA: *Trying to Cut Debt, It Opens Oil and Gas Fields to Foreigners*

(Continued from first finance page)

possible for a country like Algeria to content itself with a recovery level of 22 percent."

The government warned: "If we do not improve, the recovery rate from fields in production will drop to 25 million tons per year at the end of the century."

Officials say a one percent improvement of recovery at the Hassi Messaoud field, Algeria's biggest, would mean an extra 392 million barrels a year. The field now provides half of the country's 800,000 barrel a day production.

Algeria, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is also eager to use the power provided by the quality of its oil to increase world prices.

Mr. Laoussine said in an interview in London last month: "We shouldn't shy away from using that power to defend our prices. It is a tool in our hands if tomorrow prices are allowed to fall."

Algeria is eager for an increase in world oil prices.

Next year, according to the National Plan submitted to the Assembly, Algeria estimates its foreign earnings from oil and gas at $11.45 billion.

Last year, Algeria exported 17.2 billion cubic meters of liquefied natural gas and 12.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas. The government wants to boost export capacity to between 60 billion and 80 billion cubic meters a year.

Last year Algerian mines produced $45 million in exports, including iron ore, zinc, phosphates and lead.

The government insisted investment conditions must be made favorable enough to attract foreigners in an increasingly competitive world oil climate.

Senior Western oil industry executives, warning Gulf oil producers recently, said new opportunities for exploration and investment, particularly in the Soviet Union, could take foreign investment to areas where the rewards were greatest.

But some experts expect benefits to come late next year.

"The serious companies will wait for the election," an expert said. "A new parliament is not likely to be in place by March."

Algeria's first multiparty general election is due on Dec. 26 with a second round in January.

Originally set for June, the election was derailed by clashes between security forces and Islamic fundamentalists demanding an Islamic state.

"The change in the law is a positive development and signifies the intent of the government to continue economic reforms," another Western diplomat commented.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Thyssen and Elf in Bid for Minol

BONN (Reuters) — Thyssen AG, the German engineering company, said Sunday that a group comprising Thyssen Handelsunion AG; Deutsche SB-Kauf, a Swiss-German venture, and Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine of France had joined the bidding for Minol, the former gasoline monopoly for East Germany.

Der Spiegel magazine said in an article published Monday that the consortium was ready to invest more than 5 billion Deutsche marks ($3 billion) in Minol's gas stations and the related refining and petrochemical facilities of Leuna-Werke.

Taiwan to Let Currency Appreciate

TAIPEI (AFP) — Authorities here will allow the Taiwan dollar to continue appreciating to head off charges the government controls the exchange rate market, a Central Bank official said Sunday.

Business leaders say the appreciation has seriously hurt manufacturing and exporters and they have called for lower interest rates to help push the local currency down. But experts say lower interest rates would have no direct influence in alleviating the Taiwan dollar's appreciation, which is caused by the growing trade surplus and foreign exchange reserves.

Drop in Japan GNP Put at 0.2% Rate

TOKYO (BBN) — The Japanese economy is likely to have contracted 0.2 percent during the July-September period on a year-to-year basis, the Nihon Keizai newspaper said Sunday, citing a report released by Japan Center for Economic Research.

Japan's business leaders are calling for another discount rate cut to stimulate the economy. Kozo Watanabe, minister of international trade and industry, hinted at the need for another cut if the current economic slowdown continues, media reports said.

Hard-Pressed GM Cancels Bonuses

DETROIT (NYT) — General Motors Corp., pleading hard times after reporting a $2.2 billion loss for the first nine months of the year, said it was canceling a $600 Christmas bonus it had planned to give each of more than 107,000 salaried workers.

Hyundai Starts Paying Tax Penalty

SEOUL (AFP) — The beleaguered Hyundai group has paid the first installment of its record 136.1 billion won ($180 million) levy in back taxes and penalty charges to the South Korean government, the Korea Times newspaper reported Sunday. The group on Saturday paid more than a third of the amount to the Office of National Tax Administration.

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Tel: 071-405 8733. Fax: 071-831 0339.

Ogilvy Adams & Rinehart

The Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
invites applications for the post of

EDITOR (FRENCH)

at its Headquarters in Rome, Italy

Responsibilities: To adapt manuscripts from English into French for CERES, the FAO Review on agriculture and development, to rewrite/edit to magazine style its contents and to write articles.

Requirements: University degree in journalism, literature, agriculture, economic, social and political science or in another subject related to the work of the Organization. Five years of professional experience as a journalist with extensive newspaper and magazine background. Familiarity with page make-up requirements and layout. Ability to use word-processing equipment. Excellent knowledge of French and working knowledge of English.

Benefits: The post carries a net salary per year (inclusive of a variable element for post adjustment) from US$ 48 366 to 61 985 (without dependants) and from US$ 51 797 to 66 894 (with dependants). Other benefits of the International Civil Service.

Please send detailed curriculum vitae no later than 16 January 1992 quoting VA 128 - GII to: Personnel Officer, GIDX - FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy. Telex 6101881 FAO I - Telefax 57973152.

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Managing Director. 18 years successful experience in international sales. Europe, USA, Africa. Bilingual English, French. Seeks managerial position with international company. Free to relocate. (Section BCO/JV).

Commercial Engineer. 43 years old. Degree in Law and Economic Strategy. Bilingual French-English, good knowledge of Spanish. Experience in contract negociation and international guaranties. Seeks job with responsabilities in commercial and financial field in or around Paris. (BCO/AB).

Business management. 44. Fluent in English, French and Spanish. Graduate in Economics and accountancy. 18 years experience in finance, audit controller in London and Paris. Seeks position with responsabilities in international trading and finance. Free to travel. Readily available. (BCO/HP).

International Jurist. Author, researcher, specialized in international trading, investments abroad in DC, LDC, Nic. Tax. Doctorate in law, management studies. Experience in Paris, London, Lima. Fluent in French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, arabic. Well travelled (Europe, America, Africa, Middle-East). Seeks employment. (BCO/HP).

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(ICARDA) The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
announces an international senior staff position of:

HEAD OF TRAINING

Organization: ICARDA, one of the 16 international centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research cooperates with national programs in West Asia and North Africa (WANA) to develop sustainable improvements in dryland cereals, food legumes, and pasture, forage and livestock production, and farm resource management. ICARDA's multidisciplinary staff of over 60 senior scientists and 600 technical and support personnel has an international mandate for barley, faba bean and lentil production improvement and, with other centers, a joint regional mandate for wheat and chickpea production improvement.

Position: *The position of Head of Training is based at ICARDA's modern headquarters and main research station located near Aleppo, Syria, and reports to the Assistant Director General for International Cooperation.*

Responsibilities: The Head of Training would be responsible for the planning, organization, development, implementation and evaluation of Centerwide training activities in collaboration with Program Leaders/Unit Heads and Training Scientists, administration of core and special project funds for training support including preparation of the center's annual training budget, identification and promotion of training needs in the region for the advancement of agricultural research and productivity, preparation and distribution of appropriate training materials including both print and audio-visual aids, development of linkages with international and national agricultural research centers, universities, national training programs and advanced institutions; communication and enhancement of support for ICARDA training programs with donor agencies and foundations.

Qualifications and Experience: Ph D in biological sciences with at least 10 years of experience in related fields; extensive experience of working within an international organization and managing staff from a range of different cultures; ability to provide leadership in inter-institutional collaborative research and training activities; ability to represent ICARDA in regional and international forums; good knowledge and relationships with national programs and donor organizations; age not more than 50 years; excellent knowledge of written and spoken English, knowledge of Arabic and/or French an advantage.

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2) Names, addresses, and telex numbers of at least three professional referees;
3) Photocopies (non-returnable) of other relevant supporting documents to:

Dr. Aart van Schoonhoven, Deputy Director General (Research)
ICARDA, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria.
Telex: 331206 ICARDA SY, 331263 ICARDA SY, or 331206 ICARDA SY.
Telephone: (963-21) 213433, 213477, or 234890. Fax: (963-21) 213490.

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APPLICATION DEADLINE Position open until candidate identified
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هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS

Fernández-Ochoa Wins 2d Slalom Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LECH-AM-ARLBERG, Austria — Blanca Fernández-Ochoa of Spain edged veteran Swiss and Austrian rivals on Sunday to win the season's second World Cup women's slalom.

Fernández-Ochoa had the fastest time in the first run, clearing the 51 gates in 41.55 seconds. She was second over the 52-gate second run in 45.14 for a total of 1 minute, 26.69 seconds.

In second place was Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, who was seeking a second victory in two days. She won the first women's season-opener, a slalom, when she came back from eighth place on Saturday.

Schneider was again eighth after the first run on Sunday and was timed fastest for the second at 44.55 but was short of victory with a total of 1:27.11.

Petra Kronberger of Austria, edged out by Schneider on Saturday, was third at 1:27.59. Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden was a surprising fourth, at 1:28.19.

Fernández-Ochoa, who placed third in the race Saturday, plans to retire after this season. She said after the race Sunday that her decision to quit was calming her.

"I ski completely unconcerned now," said the 28-year-old native of Madrid.

It was her fourth World Cup victory in 10 years of competition that resulted in her share of injuries. Fernández-Ochoa was out of contention for 20 months during the 1989-90 season because of a shoulder injury. The victory on Sunday was only her second since 1987.

On Saturday, Schneider compiled a total time of 1:27.84, with Kronberger at 1:27.92. Fernández-Ochoa was only one-hundredth of a second behind Kronberger, finishing in 1:27.93. Claudia Strobl of Austria was fourth in 1:27.99.

Schneider remains the World Cup leader with 180 points, Fernández-Ochoa is second at 160 points, and Kronberger, third with 140 points.

In Breckenridge, Colorado, Paul Accola of Switzerland defeated Alberto Tomba of Italy for the second straight day, winning a men's World Cup slalom on Saturday and pulling abreast of Tomba in the overall standings.

Accola, the winner of a giant slalom on Friday, after finishing runner-up to Tomba in two season-opening races the previous weekend, charged from .39 seconds off the pace after the first run to overtake Tomba, who had problems on the upper portion of his second run. Accola had a mistake-free second run of 52.00 seconds for a combined time of 1:43.92 seconds.

Tomba, with a second run of 52.68, fell into a tie for second place with Tomas Fogdoe of Sweden at 1:44.21. Finn Christian Jagge of Norway was fourth at 1:44.33.

Accola's victory put him into a tie with Tomba for the World Cup standings lead with 360 points.

(AP, WP)

U.S. Skier Terzian Hurts Other Knee

The Associated Press

BRECKENRIDGE, Colorado — Kristi Terzian of the United States, attempting a comeback from an operation on her right knee that wiped out her 1991 season, injured her left knee Saturday in the women's World Cup slalom.

Terzian was examined in Lech-am-Arlberg, Austria by a team physician, who recommended that she return to the United States to be examined further by surgeon Richard Steadman in Vail, Colorado.

Terzian, 24, of Salt Lake City, tore the anterior cruciate ligament and damaged cartilage in her right knee while training in Switzerland Oct. 17, 1990. The previous season, she scored points in 17 World Cup races — a record for the U.S. team.

Rebuilding UNLV Upsets No. 9 LSU

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNLV's home opener against No. 9 Louisiana State figured to be dominated by a 7-footer. It just didn't figure to be Elmore Spencer.

Spencer held off fellow 7-footer (2.13-meter) Shaquille O'Neal as the unranked University of Nevada-Las Vegas broke open the game in the second half Saturday night en route to a 76-55 upset of LSU.

Spencer had a career-high 20 points, 12 in the second half, and 12 rebounds as the revamped Runnin' Rebels opened the home portion of Jerry Tarkanian's final season as coach on a positive note.

O'Neal scored 26 points but had only seven rebounds and was ineffective playing much of the second half with three fouls.

UNLV, which replaced all five starters from the team that lost only once last season, is banned from postseason NCAA play.

No. 1 Duke 118, Harvard 65: Thomas Hill and Grant Hill scored 17 points each to lead Duke, the defending NCAA champion, in Durham, North Carolina.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

No. 4 UCLA 68, Long Beach State 57: Tracy Murray scored 21 of his 24 points in the first half as UCLA took control en route to victory in Los Angeles.

No. 5 Ohio State 116, Chicago State 44: Jim Jackson scored 30 points to lead Ohio State, playing at home, to its most lopsided victory ever. The winning margin was one point better than the 1960 71-point, 109-38 rout of Delaware.

No. 6 North Carolina 98, Towson State 88: Hubert Davis scored 21 points and Derrick Phelps 20, and the Tar Heels used a 13-2 spurt in the second half in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

No. 8 St. John's 81, Drexel 61: Malik Sealy scored 21 points to lead the Redmen to their 17th straight title in the Joe Lapchick Memorial tournament in New York. They have won the tournament, named after the former St. John's coach, every year since it began.

No. 10 Indiana 97, Butler 73: In Bloomington, Indiana, Calbert Cheaney scored 19 points for Indiana. Butler has not defeated Indiana since 1959.

(AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	9	5	.643	—
Boston	10	6	.625	—
Miami	8	7	.533	1½
Philadelphia	7	9	.438	3
Orlando	6	8	.429	3
Washington	6	9	.400	3½
New Jersey	3	12	.200	6½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	13	2	.867	—
Cleveland	9	5	.643	3½
Atlanta	8	8	.500	5½
Detroit	7	9	.438	6½
Milwaukee	7	9	.438	6½
Indiana	6	11	.353	8
Charlotte	4	13	.235	10

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	10	3	.769	—
Houston	9	4	.692	1
Utah	9	7	.563	2½
Dallas	7	8	.467	4
Denver	7	8	.467	4
Minnesota	3	10	.231	7

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
L.A. Lakers	11	4	.733	—
Golden State	9	5	.643	1½
Portland	9	6	.600	2
Seattle	8	7	.533	3
Phoenix	8	9	.471	4
L.A. Clippers	7	10	.412	5
Sacramento	5	11	.313	6½

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 22 21 22 27—92
Miami 26 32 18 19—95

Anderson 9-17 6-6 25, Hawkins 8-17 4-4 21, Gilliam 7-14 6-7 20; Seikaly 8-11 4-4 20, Rice 6-16 4-4 17. Rebounds—Philadelphia 44 (Gilliam 7), Miami 60 (Seikaly 14). Assists—Philadelphia 14 (Dawkins 7), Miami 19 (Smith 6).

San Antonio 26 25 20 17—88
Atlanta 30 23 12 20—85

D. Robinson 9-14 2-3 20, Carr 6-17 6-7 18, Elliott 8-17 2-5 18; Wilkins 10-23 6-7 27, Willis 8-17 5-5 21. Rebounds—San Antonio 54 (D.Robinson 13), Atlanta 58 (Willis 13). Assists—San Antonio 28 (Garrick 8), Atlanta 27 (R.Robinson 8).

Orlando 27 20 30 27—104
Cleveland 35 24 31 25—115

Scott 7-23 3-3 17, Turner 8-10 1-1 17; Daugherty 12-20 5-8 29, Ehlo 7-16 5-5 19. Rebounds—Orlando 49 (Kite 14), Cleveland 56 (Daugherty 14). Assists—Orlando 28 (Skiles 9), Cleveland 32 (Price 13).

Houston 29 21 37 34—121
Indiana 37 28 38 38—141

K. Smith 14-22 6-7 35, Thorpe 14-18 3-5 31, Maxwell 9-22 3-5 22; Miller 12-14 2-4 31, Smits 12-18 0-0 24. Rebounds—Houston 37 (Thorpe 8), Indiana 54 (Smits 13). Assists—Houston 32 (K. Smith 12), Indiana 40 (Person 11).

L.A. Lakers 28 20 22 21—91
Boston 36 28 23 27—114

Worthy 11-24 5-8 27, Perkins 5-14 3-3 13, Threatt 6-14 0-0 13; Bird 8-17 5-6 22, Lewis 9-15 2-2 20. Rebounds—Los Angeles 47 (Green 12, Perkins 12), Boston 54 (Parish 13). Assists—Los Angeles 20 (Threatt 6), Boston 30 (Bagley 10).

New Jersey 30 23 23 21—97
Dallas 22 20 25 24—91

Petrovic 11-19 0-1 24, Bowie 9-21 2-3 20; Harper 11-23 2-4 26, Lever 5-14 3-4 14, Smith 6-9 2-2 14. Rebounds—New Jersey 57 (Morris 11), Dallas 57 (T. Davis 12). Assists—New Jersey 22 (Anderson 5), Dallas 17 (Harper 7).

Seattle 22 26 22 20—90
Denver 17 26 33 25—101

Johnson 6-17 8-8 20, Benjamin 3-9 8-10 14, Pierce 4-9 5-5 14; Williams 10-22 8-11 29, Mutombo 8-13 2-4 18. Rebounds—Seattle 48 (Cage 13), Denver 59 (Anderson 14). Assists—Seattle 10 (Payton 4), Denver 16 (Garland 6).

Golden State 39 26 19 24—108
Utah 29 33 39 34—135

Mullin 11-16 6-6 28, Marciulionis 6-11 3-8 15; K. Malone 12-19 7-10 31, J. Malone 9-16 6-6 24, Stockton 10-13 0-0 21. Rebounds—Golden State 45 (Hill 8), Utah 52 (Brown 12). Assists—Golden State 28 (Hardaway 8), Utah 40 (Stockton 23).

Charlotte 22 36 22 31—111
Phoenix 31 31 36 33—131

Gill 8-22 7-9 23, L. Johnson 9-19 4-5 22; Majerle 15-25 6-8 37, Hornacek 13-20 1-1 31, K. Johnson 11-16 5-9 27. Rebounds—Charlotte 59 (L. Johnson 10), Phoenix 56 (Perry 11). Assists—Charlotte 27 (Bogues 9), Phoenix 47 (Hornacek 14).

Washington 17 29 23 32—101
L.A. Clippers 26 19 27 22—94

Ellison 10-17 5-7 25, H. Grant 10-18 0-0 20; G. Rivers 7-16 6-6 20, Manning 7-10 1-2 15, Norman 7-16 1-4 15. Rebounds—Washington 56 (Stewart 12), Los Angeles 55 (Vaught 18). Assists—Washington 24 (English 6), Los Angeles 21 (Harper 7).

Chicago 24 32 21 22 6 11—116
Portland 23 24 29 23 6 9—114

Jordan 16-39 8-10 40, Pippen 12-23 4-7 28; Drexler 15-27 6-12 38, Kersey 9-16 3-5 21. Rebounds—Chicago 59 (Pippen, Grant 11), Portland 64 (Drexler 12). Assists—Chicago 34 (Pippen 8), Portland 20 (Porter 15).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 35 21 19 21—96
New York 30 18 27 28—103

Aguirre 6-13 5-5 18, Thomas 7-14 3-4 17; Ewing 17-26 11-12 45, Wilkins 10-19 4-5 24. Rebounds—Detroit 40 (Rodman 9), New York 57 (Oakley 13). Assists—Detroit 23 (Thomas 7), New York 21 (Jackson 7).

Boston 30 22 26 24—102
Atlanta 30 37 22 40—129

Fox 13-23 1-2 31, Pinckney 5-9 3-3 13; Willis 13-20 4-5 30, Wilkins 8-23 5-5 21, Volkov 9-12 1-3 20. Rebounds—Boston 47 (Pinckney 9), Atlanta 62 (Willis 22). Assists—Boston 29 (Bagley 6), Atlanta 34 (Cheeks 8).

L.A. Lakers 22 29 23 19—93
Philadelphia 22 26 17 26—91

Perkins 5-13 6-6 17, Worthy 8-14 0-0 16; Gilliam 9-16 3-4 21, Anderson 8-16 2-2 18. Rebounds—Los Angeles 45 (Haley 10), Philadelphia 41 (Gilliam 12). Assists—Los Angeles 25 (Threatt 10), Philadelphia 23 (Dawkins 9).

Minnesota 21 15 29 13—78
Dallas 16 20 21 22—79

Glass 10-19 3-5 23, Richardson 6-13 1-6 14; Lever 5-19 3-6 14, Harper 6-13 0-0 13. Rebounds—Minnesota 54 (Glass, Bailey 7), Dallas 64 (Donaldson 15). Assists—Minnesota 19 (Richardson 8), Dallas 18 (McCray 7).

Miami 24 26 29 20—99
Orlando 24 18 28 35—105

S. Smith 9-12 6-6 24, Rice 8-19 3-5 20; Scott 9-14 4-4 26, Anderson 9-20 4-4 22. Rebounds—Miami 57 (Long 8), Orlando 36 (Anderson, Reynolds 5). Assists—Miami 22 (Long 5), Orlando 27 (Skiles 8).

Seattle 28 15 24 34—101
San Antonio 33 25 40 21—119

E. Johnson 6-13 9-10 21, Kemp 6-10 7-9 19; Robinson 8-15 7-7 23, Elliott 7-11 6-6 20. Rebounds—Seattle 48 (McMillan 10), San Antonio 52 (Robinson 16). Assists—Seattle 16 (Payton 5), San Antonio 36 (Pressey 11).

New Jersey 24 22 18 33—97
Denver 27 28 29 23—107

Mills 8-14 3-7 19, K. Anderson 5-8 2-2 12, George 6-13 0-0 12; Jackson 10-17 4-4 24, Williams 9-10 2-2 20. Rebounds—New Jersey 64 (Dudley 9), Denver 57 (G. Anderson 15). Assists—New Jersey 18 (K. Anderson 5), Denver 17 (Jackson 5).

Indiana 28 29 28 34—119
Milwaukee 33 39 35 30—137

Schrempf 12-20 10-11 35, Miller 8-14 3-4 19; Schayes 8-11 9-11 25, Brickowski 8-10 2-2 18, Roberts 8-13 2-3 18. Rebounds—Indiana 51 (Schrempf 7), Milwaukee 47 (Schayes 7). Assists—Indiana 20 (M. Williams 8), Milwaukee 39 (Humphries 11).

Chicago 26 29 36 27—118
Sacramento 22 27 28 25—102

Jordan 13-21 4-9 30, Pippen 11-16 3-4 25, Grant 8-10 6-7 22; Richmond 10-21 9-9 32, Webb 7-14 2-4 16. Rebounds—Chicago 66 (Grant 10), Sacramento 47 (Simmons 8). Assists—Chicago 26 (Jordan 8), Sacramento 17 (Webb 4).

Charlotte 20 26 32 34—112
L.A. Clippers 32 33 29 36—130

Gill 9-18 6-9 24, Johnson 10-19 3-3 23; G. Rivers 7-11 9-9 23, Harper 8-15 3-4 21. Rebounds—Charlotte 51 (Johnson 16), Los Angeles 63 (Vaught 10). Assists—Charlotte 25 (Gill 7), Los Angeles 34 (G.Rivers 9).

Utah 32 27 24 36 6—125
Phoenix 23 30 35 31 15—134

K. Malone 15-21 11-16 41, J. Malone 10-21 5-5 25; Johnson 16-29 10-15 44, Hornacek 6-13 5-6 17, Lang 6-7 5-6 17, Majerle 7-16 3-4 17. Rebounds—Utah 52 (K. Malone 13), Phoenix 54 (Perry, Lang 9). Assists—Utah 31 (Stockton 12), Phoenix 31 (Johnson 10).

Major College Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

Connecticut 79, Yale 55
Fordham 90, Siena 69

SOUTH

Ala.-Birmingham 88, Auburn 74
DePaul 92, Memphis St. 89, OT
Fla. International 80, Florida Memorial 72
Florida A&M 94, Bethune-Cookman 79
Mississippi St. 97, Prairie View 52
SW Louisiana 96, Mississippi 87
Virginia 87, Penn 58
Xavier, NO 106, Grambling St. 69

FAR WEST

Georgetown 95, Hawaii Pacific 65
N. Arizona 74, CS Northridge 71
Nevada 120, Loyola Marymount 116
UC Santa Barbara 58, San Diego 53
Utah 75, San Jose St. 57

TOURNAMENTS

PRESEASON NIT

Championship
Oklahoma St. 78, Georgia Tech 71
Third Place
Pittsburgh 91, Texas 87

CENTRAL FIDELITY HOLIDAY CLASSIC

First Round
La Salle 99, California 76
Richmond 84, Virginia Tech 51

COORS LIGHT CLASSIC

First Round
Fresno St. 84, Northeastern 70
Gonzaga 77, Baylor 75

GREAT ALASKA SHOOTOUT

First Round
E. Michigan 76, Coastal Carolina 58
Massachusetts 85, Santa Clara 64
New Orleans 73, Idaho 56
Oregon St. 80, Alaska-Anchorage 66

HAWAII TIP-OFF

First Round
Arizona 84, Dayton 68
Hawaii 71, Montana St. 55

HILO CLASSIC

First Round
Rider 78, Canisius 72

KYLT CLASSIC

First Round
Montana 89, SE Louisiana 47
Texas-Arlington 113, San Francisco 81

LAPCHICK MEMORIAL

First Round
Drexel 70, St. Mary's, Cal. 64, OT
St. John's 75, N.C.-Wilmington 57

SAN JUAN SHOOTOUT

First Round
E. Kentucky 68, Florida Southern 66
Miami 62, Maine 57
Tennessee 105, American Coll., P.R. 85
Texas Christian 53, Iowa St. 52

UCF CLASSIC

First Round
Cent. Florida 82, Campbell 74
Delaware 80, St. Francis, NY 57

WSU MILITARY CLASSIC

First Round
Citadel 59, Army 53
Weber St. 83, VMI 65

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

Boston College 77, Brooklyn Col. 53
George Washington 66, Monmouth, N.J. 51
Hartford 55, Dartmouth 53
Hofstra 81, Manhattan 79, OT
Princeton 72, Lafayette 49
Rhode Island 81, Iona 76
Rutgers 91, Wagner 70
South Carolina 81, St. Joseph's 67
St. Bonaventure 82, Cent. Connecticut St. 78
St. Francis, Pa. 84, Buffalo 55
Syracuse 83, N.C.-Asheville 68
Vermont 72, N.C.-Greensboro 58
Yale 71, Swarthmore 46

SOUTH

Arkansas Coll. 88, Bethel, Tenn. 70
Austin Peay 87, Christian Brothers 84
Bellarmine 80, Taylor 64
Benedict 73, Augusta 70
Birmgham-South. 91, Ala.-Huntsville 87, OT
Bridgewater,Va. 74, Washington & Lee 61
Clemson 114, Morehead St. 69
Columbus 92, Miles 81
David Lipscomb 97, Hanover 89
Davidson 71, Sewanee 44
Duke 118, Harvard 65
E. Tennessee St. 109, Oral Roberts 93
East Carolina 79, Appalachian St. 76, OT
Fayetteville St. 87, Bowie St. 72
Furman 87, Mercer 74
George Mason 120, Shenandoah 80
Georgia Southern 103, Tennessee Tech 86
Georgia St. 119, Piedmont 76
Jacksonville 97, Long Island U. 82
Louisiana Tech 93, Oklahoma Baptist 62
Maryland 93, American U. 68
Mississippi 107, Prairie View 50
Mississippi St. 86, SW Louisiana 77, OT
N. Carolina St. 101, W. Carolina 79
NW Louisiana 116, Ouachita 89
North Carolina 98, Towson St. 88
Radford 95, Morgan St. 60
S. Carolina St. 74, Winthrop 56
S. Illinois 109, Murray St. 98
S.C.-Spartanburg 78, California, Pa. 68
Samford 51, Air Force 44
South Alabama 91, Jackson St. 84
South Florida 90, Old Dominion 71
St. Augustine's 108, Morris 86
Stetson 143, St. Leo 125
Troy St. 116, Indiana-Southeast 92
W. Kentucky 75, Tenn.-Martin 61
Wake Forest 91, Fairfield 62
William & Mary 82, Navy 77, OT

MIDWEST

Akron 80, Miss. Valley St. 65
Baldwin-Wallace 114, Oberlin 74
Beloit 63, Ill. Benedictine 56
Bethany,W.Va. 97, Hiram Col. 89
Bethel, Minn. 103, Cardinal Stritch 64
Blackburn 77, Rose-Hulman 68
Bluffton 67, Alma 64
Bradley 66, Tn.-Chattanooga 65, OT
Calvin 66, Ohio Northern 50
Capital 79, Ohio Weslyn 71
Cent. Iowa 101, Northwestern, Iowa 100, OT
Cincinnati 82, Miami, Ohio 62
DePauw 65, Centre 44
Detroit 74, Bowling Green 71
E. Illinois 84, NE Illinois 75
Edgewood 73, Northwestern, Minn. 63
Fort Hays St. 72, Angelo St. 65
Illinois 95, NE Louisiana 70
Indiana 97, Butler 73
Kansas 83, Cent. Missouri 54
Kent 78, Slippery Rock 46
Lakeland 98, Mount Mercy 89
Minnesota 95, Howard U. 54
Missouri 77, Texas A&M 47
Mo. Western 78, Nebraska-Omaha 57
N. Dakota St. 94, Mary 71
N. Illinois 94, Aurora 59
N. Michigan 122, Milwaukee Eng. 62
Northwestern 78, Columbia 60
Ohio St. 116, Chicago St. 44
Ohio U. 72, Youngstown St. 62
South Dakota 62, Viterbo 54
St. Norbert 66, Carroll, Wis. 65
W. Michigan 78, Holy Cross 65
Wayne, Mich. 74, Findlay 71
Wichita St. 78, Delaware St. 68
Xavier, Ohio 94, Colgate 65

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas St. 65, Ark.-Little Rock 60
Houston 89, North Texas 87
Oklahoma 119, Mo.-St. Louis 78
SW Texas St. 91, Concordia Lutheran 85
Texas Tech 71, Texas-Pan American 63
Texas-El Paso 95, Houston Baptist 65
Texas-San Antonio 99, Texas A&I 75
Vanderbilt 67, Southern Meth. 55
Wis.-Green Bay 66, Texas Southern 46

FAR WEST

Colorado St. 85, N. Colorado 48
E. Montana 97, W. Montana 87
NW Nazarene 90, Montana Tech 65
Nebraska 106, S. Utah 101
New Mexico St. 80, New Mexico 73
Pepperdine 70, Boise St. 48
Southern Cal 107, Sacramento St. 94
Stanford 71, Colorado 58
UC Davis 59, UC Riverside 54
UC Irvine 79, San Diego St. 64
UCLA 68, Long Beach St. 57
UNLV 76, LSU 55
W. Oregon 85, W. Baptist 77
Wisconsin 96, Portland 87
Wyoming 85, Sam Houston St. 70

TOURNAMENTS

CENTRAL FIDELITY HOLIDAY CLASSIC

Championship
Richmond 78, La Salle 63
Third Place
California 68, Virginia Tech 59

CHUCK RESLER INVITATIONAL

Semifinals
Allegheny 86, Albany, N.Y. 78
Rochester 90, St. Lawrence 44

COORS LIGHT CLASSIC

Championship
Fresno St. 77, Gonzaga 76, OT
Third Place
Baylor 88, Northeastern 68

DENVER CLASSIC

Championship
Denver 81, Westmont 75
Third Place
Mary Hardin-Baylor 85, Concordia, Neb. 83

GREAT ALASKA SHOOTOUT

Semifinals
Massachusetts 74, Oregon St. 65
New Orleans 76, E. Michigan 60
Consolation Bracket
Alaska-Anchorage 72, Santa Clara 71
Idaho 83, Coastal Carolina 77, 2OT

HILO CLASSIC

Championship
Grand Canyon 67, Rider 59
Third Place
Canisius 82, Hawaii-Hilo 51

KYLT CLASSIC

Championship
Montana 71, Texas-Arlington 68
Third Place
San Francisco 84, SE Louisiana 78

LAPCHICK MEMORIAL

Championship
St. John's 81, Drexel 61
Third Place
N.C.-Wilmington 81, St. Mary's, Cal. 62

RAX CLASSIC

Championship
Dyke 75, Earlham 61
Third Place
Wabash 69, Ind.-Kokomo 54

SAN JUAN SHOOTOUT

Semifinals
E. Kentucky 66, Miami 61
Texas Christian 73, Tennessee 59
Consolation Bracket
Iowa St. 108, American Coll., P.R. 74
Maine 63, Florida Southern 50

UCF CLASSIC

Championship
Delaware 92, Cent. Florida 79
Third Place
St. Francis, NY 78, Campbell 76

VIRGINIA UNION THANKSGIVING TOURNAMENT

Championship
Virginia Union 85, Florida Tech 50
Third Place
Lock Haven 58, St. Vincent 42

WSU MILITARY CLASSIC

Championship
Weber St. 108, Citadel 74
Third Place
Army 59, VMI 53

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

EAST

James Madison 42, Delaware 35, 2OT
Samford 29, New Hampshire 13

SOUTH

Alabama 13, Auburn 6
Clemson 33, Duke 21
E. Kentucky 14, Appalachian St. 3
Florida 14, Florida St. 9
Florida A&M 46, Bethune-Cookman 28
Georgia 18, Georgia Tech 15
Marshall 20, W. Illinois 17, OT
Miami 39, San Diego St. 12
Middle Tenn. 20, Sam Houston St. 19, OT
Southern U. 31, Grambling St. 30
Tennessee 45, Vanderbilt 0

MIDWEST

N. Iowa 38, Weber St. 21
Youngstown St. 17, Villanova 16

SOUTHWEST

Texas Tech 52, Houston 46
Tulsa 31, Southern Meth. 26

FAR WEST

Nevada 22, McNeese St. 16
Notre Dame 48, Hawaii 42

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Washington	18	5	0	36	120	85
N.Y. Rangers	15	10	1	31	85	81
Pittsburgh	13	8	4	30	108	92
New Jersey	14	10	1	29	100	76
N.Y. Islanders	9	12	3	21	87	91
Philadelphia	8	13	2	18	67	83

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	17	10	2	36	92	60
Hartford	11	10	3	25	77	82
Boston	10	10	4	24	86	85
Buffalo	9	12	3	21	70	88
Quebec	6	17	2	14	81	109

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	14	9	3	31	102	87
St. Louis	11	9	5	27	82	85
Chicago	10	11	5	25	86	86
Minnesota	9	12	2	20	75	79
Toronto	7	16	4	18	66	94

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	16	7	3	35	98	69
Winnipeg	12	8	5	29	74	71
Los Angeles	11	9	6	28	94	99
Calgary	11	10	4	26	97	83
Edmonton	8	13	4	20	76	92
San Jose	5	20	2	12	69	122

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 3 3 3—9
Philadelphia 0 0 3—3

Jagr (9), Stevens 4 (20), Lemieux 2 (16), Mullen (11), Recchi (10); Quinn (4), Brind'Amour 2 (9). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Wregget) 9-15-8—32. Philadelphia (on Barrasso) 8-7-16—31.

Montreal 1 0 3 0—4
Boston 1 2 1 1—5

Lebeau (10), Muller 3 (17); Wesley (5), Ashton (6), Nilan (4), Carpenter 2 (10). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Moog) 10-13-14-1—38. Boston (on Roy) 6-10-7-6—29.

N.Y. Islanders 2 1 0—3
Washington 0 0 2—2

King (14), McLlwain (4), Ferraro (8); Ciccarelli (13), Iafrate (7). Shots on goal: New York (on Beaupre) 10-7-6—23. Washington (on Weeks) 10-14-10—34.

Toronto 2 1 0—3
Minnesota 2 0 0—2

Marois (3), Bradley 2 (6); Modano (7), Ellik (3). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Casey) 5-12-6—23. Minnesota (on Fuhr) 11-8-16—35.

N.Y. Rangers 1 2 1 1—5
Buffalo 1 1 2 0—4

King (2), Leetch (6), Gartner 2 (12), Messier (9); Miller (1), Mogilny 2 (5), Wood (1). Shots on goal: New York (on Draper) 10-12-8-2—32. Buffalo (on Richter) 7-7-14-0—28.

San Jose 2 0 2 0—4
Edmonton 0 3 1 0—4

More (2), Mullen (7), Falloon 2 (7); Beranek (6), Klima 2 (5), Lamb (2). Shots on goal: San Jose (on Ranford) 9-7-6-4—26. Edmonton (on Irbe) 7-11-12-1—31.

Chicago 0 2 0—2
Vancouver 0 4 1—5

Roenick (17), Noonan (3); Adams 2 (9), Courtnall (12), Larionov (7), Linden (11). Shots on goal: Chicago (on McLean) 11-12-13—36. Vancouver (on Belfour) 6-14-15—35.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 0 0 1—1
N.Y. Islanders 2 5 1—8

Johansson (8); King (15), Ferraro (9), Turgeon 3 (9), Flatley 2 (7), Dimaio (2). Shots on goal: Washington (on Healy) 9-9-9—27. New York (on Beaupre) 7-9-7—23.

Philadelphia 1 0 0—1
Pittsburgh 3 0 2—5

Huffman (1); Lemieux (17), Mullen (12), Francis (5), Roberts (2), Recchi (11). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Wregget) 6-13-15—34. Pittsburgh (on Barrasso) 11-5-12—28.

Montreal 0 1 1—2
Hartford 2 1 0—3

Gilchrist (6), Di Pietro (3); Brown (11), Holik (4), Cunneyworth (4). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Whitmore) 8-10-7—25. Hartford (on Malanson) 11-7-7—25.

Buffalo 1 0 2—3
Quebec 0 2 2—4

Patterson (2), Mogilny (6), Andreychuk (9); Fortier (2), Nolan (20), Sakic (11), Lapointe (4). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Cloutier) 6-5-12—23. Quebec (on Malarchuk) 10-18-13—41.

San Jose 1 1 0—2
Calgary 0 0 1—1

Bozek (5), Bruce (7); Suter (1). Shots on goal: San Jose (on Vernon) 6-7-13—26. Calgary (on Hackett) 9-8-7—24.

Minnesota 1 2 1—4
Toronto 2 1 0—3

B. Smith (3), Ellik (4), Craig 2 (8); Bradley (7), Leeman (5), Hannan (2). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Fuhr) 7-17-8—32. Toronto (on Casey) 7-12-6—25.

Detroit 0 3 0—3
St. Louis 3 3 1—7

Sheppard (11), Yzerman (11), Fedyk (2); Norwood (2), Christian (9), G. Cavallini (6), Hull 3 (22), Bassen (2). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Joseph) 15-16-9—40. St. Louis (on Chevaldae, King) 10-15-5—30.

New Jersey 1 1 2—4
Los Angeles 1 0 0—1

McKay (3), Lemieux (18), Kasatonov (4), Conacher (3); Robitaille (15). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Berthiaume) 11-13-5—29. Los Angeles (on Billington) 10-13-11—34.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

De Graafschap Doetinchem 1, VVV Venlo 0
FC Volendam 0, FC Den Haag 0
FC Groningen 2, FC Utrecht 0

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Chelsea 1, Nottingham Forest 0
Coventry 2, Southampton 0
Crystal Palace 1, Manchester United 3
Leeds 1, Everton 0
Liverpool 2, Norwich 1
Manchester City 0, Wimbledon 0
Notts County 0, Queens Park Rangers 1
Oldham 3, Aston Villa 2
Sheffield United 1, Luton 1
West Ham 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2
Arsenal 2, Tottenham 0

Standings: Leeds 39 points; Manchester United 38; Manchester City 31; Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday 29; Aston Villa and Crystal Palace 27; Norwich 26; Liverpool, Everton and Chelsea 25; Nottingham Forest and Coventry 23; Oldham 22; Tottenham and Wimbledon 20; West Ham 19; Notts County and Queens Park Rangers 18; Sheffield United and Southampton 16; Luton 12.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Nantes 1, Rennes 0
Montpellier 3, Cannes 0
Sochaux 0, Metz 0
Toulouse 0, Nimes 1
Lens 2, Toulon 1
Auxerre 2, Paris St Germain 2
Marseille 0, Lyon 0
Le Havre 0, Lille 0
Nancy 1, Monaco 4
Saint-Etienne 1, Caen 1

Standings: Marseille 29 points; Monaco 26; Paris St Germain and Caen 25; Le Havre 24; Metz and Nantes 23; Montpellier 21; St Etienne, Auxerre and Lille 20; Lens and Toulouse 19; Toulon and Nimes 18; Rennes 16; Cannes and Lyon 15; Sochaux 14; Nancy 10.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Borussia Dortmund 1, Karlsruhe 0
Borussia Moench. 2, Bayer Leverkusen 2
Wattenscheid 4, Stuttgarter Kickers 1
FC Cologne 1, VfL Bochum 0
Kaiserslautern 4, Dynamo Dresden 1
Hamburger SV 2, Schalke 1
Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Fortuna Duesseldorf 1
FC Nuremberg 0, Hansa Rostock 0
Bayern Munich 3, Werder Bremen 4
VfB Stuttgart 2, MSV Duisburg 0

Standings: Eintracht Frankfurt, VfB Stuttgart and Borussia Dortmund 26 points; Kaiserslautern 25; FC Nuremberg 22; Werder Bremen, Bayer Leverkusen and Hamburger SV 21; FC Cologne, Schalke and MSV Duisburg 20; Bayern Munich and Karlsruher SC 19; Hansa Rostock and Borussia Moench. 17; Stuttgarter Kickers, Fortuna Duesseldorf and VfL Bochum 16; Dynamo Dresden and Wattenscheid 15.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Atalanta 0, Parma 1
Bari 1, Genoa 2
Cagliari 2, Ascoli 0
Cremonese 1, Fiorentina 3
Inter Milan 1, AC Milan 1
Juventus 2, AS Roma 1
Lazio 3, Napoli 3
Sampdoria 0 Torino 0
Verona 1, Foggia 0

Standings: AC Milan 20 points; Juventus 19; Napoli 16; Lazio and Inter Milan 15; Parma, Foggia, Torino, Atalanta, Genoa and AS Roma 13; Fiorentina 12; Verona 10; Sampdoria and Cagliari 9; Cremonese 5; Ascoli 4; Bari 3.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Albacete 1, Barcelona 1
Real Burgos 0, Deportivo Coruna 0
Real Sociedad 0, Sporting Gijon 0
Real Zaragoza 1, Sevilla 1
Real Oviedo 1, Athletic Bilbao 1
Atletico Madrid 5, Real Valladolid 1
Osasuna 1, Cadiz 0
Valencia 1, Tenerife 0

SKIING

World Cup

Results of Friday's men's giant slalom in Breckenridge, Colorado: 1. Paul Accola, Switzerland, 2 minutes, 17.23 seconds; 2. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 2:18.18; 3. Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, 2:18.86; 4. Urs Kaelin, Switzerland, 2:18.93; 5. Steve Locher, Switzerland, 2:19.26; 6. Roberto Spampatti, Italy, 2:19.40; 7. Ole Kristian Furuseth, Norway, 2:19.50; 8. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, 2:19.52; 9. Franck Piccard, France, 2:19.58; 10. Gunther Mader, Austria, 2:19.70.

Results of Saturday's men's slalom in Breckenridge: 1. Accola, 1 minute, 43.92 seconds; 2. Tomba and Tomas Fogdoe, Sweden, 1:44.21; 4. Finn Christian Jagge, Norway, 1:44.33; 5. Bernhard Gstrein, Austria, 1:44.62; 6. Furuseth, 1:44.79; 7. Peter Roth, Germany, 1:44.90; 8. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:45.09; 9. Fabio de Crignis, Italy, 1:45.13; 10. Carlo Gerosa, Italy, 1:45.34.

Giant slalom standings (after 2 races): 1. Tomba and Accola, 180 points; 3. Jagge, 106; 4. Gstrein, 98; 5. Fogdoe, 80; 6. Gerosa, 77; 7. Konrad Ladstaetter, Italy, 76; 8. Furuseth, 75; 9. de Crignis, 71; 10. Matt Grosjean, U.S., 68.

Overall standings (after 4 races): 1. Tomba and Accola, 360 points; 3. Furuseth, 142; 4. Spampatti, 107; 5. Jagge, 106; 6. Gstrein, 98; 7. Locher, 95; 8. Pieren, 92; 9. Girardelli, 90; 10. Fogdoe, 80.

Results of Saturday's women's slalom in Lech-am-Arlberg, Austria: 1. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1 minute, 27.84 seconds; 2. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 1:27.92; 3. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain, 1:27.93; 4. Claudia Strobl, Austria, 1:27.99; 5. Julie Parisien, U.S., 1:28.09; 6. Florence Masnada, France, 1:28.21; 7. Kristina Andersson, Sweden, 1:28.32; 8. Karin Buder, Austria, 1:28.39; 9. Monika Maierhofer, Austria, 1:28.59; 10. Elfriede Eder, Austria, 1:28.64.

Results of Sunday's women's slalom in Lech-am-Arlberg: 1. Fernandez-Ochoa, 1 minute, 26.69 seconds; 2. Schneider, 1:27.11; 3. Kronberger, 1:27.59; 4. Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 1:28.19; 5. Strobl, 1:28.20; 6. Sabine Ginther, Austria, 1:28.46; 7. Buder, 1:28.58; 8. Deborah Compagnoni, Italy, 1:28.75; 9. Christine von Gruenigen, Switzerland, 1:28.79; 10. Maierhofer, 1:28.84.

Slalom and overall standings: 1. Schneider, 180 points; 2. Fernandez-Ochoa, 160; 3. Kronberger, 140; 4. Strobl, 106; 5. Buder, 83; 6. Maierhofer, 71; 7. Wiberg, 55; 8. Parisien, 51; 9. Ginther, 47; 10. Masnada, 47.

CRICKET

Australia vs. India
First Test, Second Day
Saturday, in Brisbane, Australia

India 1st Innings: 239-all out
Australia 1st Innings: 235-2

Third Day, Sunday

Australia 1st Innings: 340
India 2nd Innings: 104-6

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HE WANTS ME TO GO TO KINDERGARTEN WITH HIM TO BE HIS SHOW-AND-TELL."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

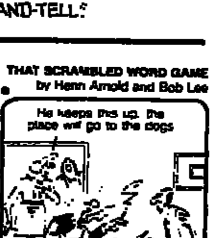
DYBER

TARAL

LAFFEB

KLEECH

He keeps this up, the place will go to the dogs



HE TRIES TO ACT HARD-BOILED, BUT EVERYONE KNOWS HE'S ONLY THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ◯◯◯◯-◯◯◯◯◯

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: STOIC BATHE MASCOT THRUSH
Answer: Sudden affluence sometimes goes to a man's head, but more often to this—HIS STOMACH

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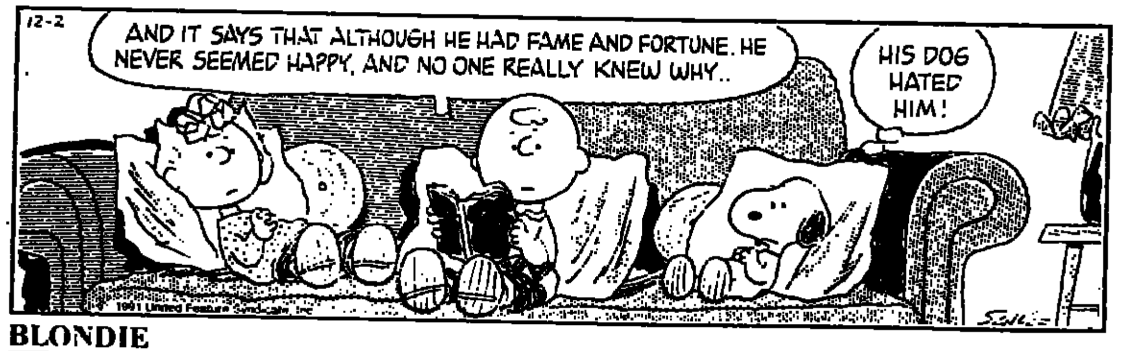
PEANUTS


12-2
AND IT SAYS THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAD FAME AND FORTUNE, HE NEVER SEEMED HAPPY, AND NO ONE REALLY KNEW WHY..
HIS DOG HATED HIM!

BLONDIE

WE HAVE LOTS OF SPECIALS TODAY
TURKEY HASH, TURKEY CROQUETTES, TURKEY CHILI...
TURKEY LASAGNA, TURKEY TAMALES, TURKEY STEW...
HOW LONG CAN HE GO ON?
HOT TURKEY SANDWICH, COLD TURKEY SANDWICH
MAYBE FOREVER
12-2

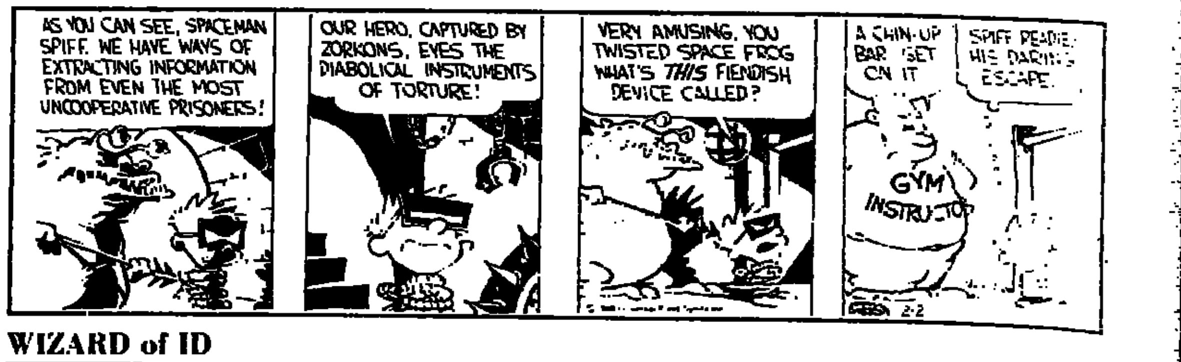
BEETLE BAILEY

BEETLE! WHY ARE YOU IN BED?! YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO BE WORKING!
I COULD GIVE YOU A FAR-OUT EXCUSE...
12-2
BUT I'LL TELL YOU THE TRUTH... I WAS TIRED AND I DIDN'T THINK YOU'D CATCH ME
MORT WALKER
ON THE OTHER HAND, IT WOULDN'T HURT TO TRY A FAR-OUT EXCUSE

DOONESBURY

...AND GOD BLESS MOMMY AND DADDY, AND GOD BLESS GRANDMA AND GRANDPA AND GRAMS...
...AND ALSO TAKE EXTRA GOOD CARE OF MOMMY'S PASSENGERS AMEN
MOMMY'S PASSENGERS?
PLEASE I HAVE A FAMILY...
RELAX, I KNOW ANOTHER SHORTCUT.
GBTrudeau

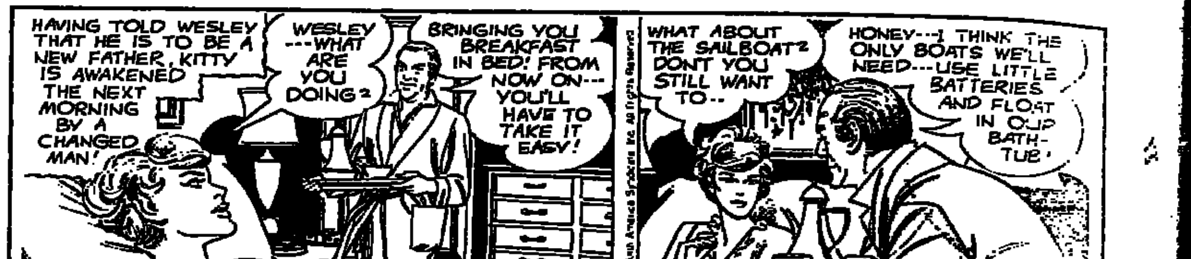
CALVIN AND HOBBES


AS YOU CAN SEE, SPACEMAN SPIFF, WE HAVE WAYS OF EXTRACTING INFORMATION FROM EVEN THE MOST UNCOOPERATIVE PRISONERS!
OUR HERO, CAPTURED BY ZORKONS, EYES THE DIABOLICAL INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE!
VERY AMUSING, YOU TWISTED SPACE FROG. WHAT'S THIS FIENDISH DEVICE CALLED?
A CHIN-UP BAR. GET ON IT.
SPIFF READIES HIS DARING ESCAPE.
GYM INSTRUCTOR
2-2

WIZARD of ID

GUESS WHAT
I GIVE UP
...THE KING HAS SIGNED A TREATY OUTLAWING POISONED ARROWS!
12-2
AT LAST... WE CAN HAVE A CIVILIZED WAR!

REX MORGAN


HAVING TOLD WESLEY THAT HE IS TO BE A NEW FATHER, KITTY IS AWAKENED THE NEXT MORNING BY A CHANGED MAN!
WESLEY ---WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
BRINGING YOU BREAKFAST IN BED! FROM NOW ON--- YOU'LL HAVE TO TAKE IT EASY!
12-2
WHAT ABOUT THE SAILBOAT? DON'T YOU STILL WANT TO--
HONEY---I THINK THE ONLY BOATS WE'LL NEED---USE LITTLE BATTERIES AND FLOAT IN OUR BATH-TUB!

GARFIELD

هكذا من الاصل

Forget Stuns Sampras and France Has Major Davis Cup Upset

Lionel Cironneau/The Associated Press

Robert Pratta/Reuters

With Pete Sampras, left, on the run during a 7-6 (8-6), 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 loss to the gambling Guy Forget, far right, the U.S. captain, Tom Gorman, could only contemplate the impending upset. But his counterpart, Yannick Noah, was taking a hand in the victory that would give France a 3-1 triumph in Lyon, and its first Davis Cup title since 1932.

Pascal Pavani/Agence France-Presse

Lionel Cironneau/The Associated Press

By Sandra Bailey

International Herald Tribune

LYON — It started with Guy Forget standing on the service line Sunday in the fourth set, a 5-4 lead in hand and the first point of the game won.

"Trois, trois, trois," the 8,000 voices in the Palais des Sports de Gerland called, and the hands went up, waving three fingers: The number of points needed to bring France its first Davis Cup since 1932.

But Forget promptly dropped three points and Pete Sampras stood poised for a break and another chance for the defending champion United States, which came into this competition on Friday expected to romp over the French. So Forget steadied himself, pulled to deuce and the cries came again: "Deux, deux."

What better response than an ace — his 17th of the match — and the cry returned, "Une, une, une."

There would be no more delays. A forehand putaway was the last shot in the 7-6 (8-6), 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 victory that completed the 3-1 triumph for France, but it was not the lasting memory of this day.

What followed was raw emotion, as Forget threw himself on the court, was embraced by his captain, Yannick Noah, then the rest of his teammates, then looked up with tears streaming down his face and blew a kiss into the delirium, followed by the ball and his shirt. It grew wilder, as the players lifted first Forget, then the hero of Friday and Saturday, the No. 159-ranked Henri Leconte, whose rebirth after his third back operation was the storyline of the Cup.

The final man hoisted on their shoulders was Noah, the spiritual as well as physical leader of a team that pulled off one of the biggest upsets in Davis Cup history.

"It was the victory of the team, and of friends," said Forget, "and of the whole country."

France had not won the Cup since the days of the Four Musketeers — Jean Borotra, René Lacoste, Jacques Brugnon, Henri Cochet — who got their team to nine straight finals between 1925 and 1933. France's last Cup victory came against the United States in 1932.

And the last time France even appeared in a final was in losing to the United States in Grenoble in 1982, when both Leconte and Noah were on the squad. "I wanted so bad to win it then," Leconte said.

So he celebrated enough Sunday for at least two Cups, with one of the Musketeers, Borotra, looking on. Lacoste, the only other one living, designed Forget's racket but did not make the trip here from his home in the south of France.

There were victory laps around the court for first Leconte, then Forget and Leconte together, French flag waving overhead. Then they took the victory lap that brought down the house, with Noah leading the crowd in an acapella version of "Saga Africa," the single off his album "Black and What!" and the theme song of the French team.

It has sounded in French locker rooms throughout their march here, with victories over Israel, Australia and Yugoslavia, and as Noah sang this time, he led the team in a joyous dance and the crowd danced, too, until the bleachers shook.

"It's a dream come true, under your own eyes," said Noah.

And a nightmare for the U.S. team, which was part of one of the other great Davis Cup upsets, a 1984 loss to Sweden.

"I feel like I let my country down," said Sampras, who came in as the world's No. 6 player and fresh off winning the ATP championship in Frankfurt.

Both Sampras and Forget pointed to the same turning point, when in the tie breaker Sampras held a 6-5 lead and needed only to win a point to take the set. Forget served then and it was an ace — on his second serve. He went on to take the set two points later.

"I was pumping myself up pretty good and after that, I was disappointed," Sampras said. "If I could have pulled it out, it might have set the tone for the match and for the crowd."

The crowd could have been listed as an extra player on the French team, so much did its chanting, rhythmic clapping and flag waving charge the atmosphere. And as the match wore on and smoke began to obscure the air, the feeling was unlike any the Americans had felt before.

"I didn't know what to expect," said Sampras, a Davis Cup rookie who lost both his singles matches.

"I don't think the American team realized how much Davis Cup meant to the people of France," Forget said. "We have the soccer World Cup, the Tour de France and Davis Cup. In America, they have 10 things more important."

If Sunday's match had a chance to turn after the first set, it was in the ninth game of the third set, when Sampras saw four break points vanish. At 5-3 and 15-40, Forget served first one ace, then an unbelievable second-serve ace for deuce.

"It was a a very gutsy move," Sampras said. "I couldn't believe he did it."

"I think Yannick helped me a lot; he gave me this taste for risking things," Forget said.

Even so, Sampras took the advantage by chipping an unplayable shot to Forget's backhand. But Forget staved that off by jamming Sampras's backhand and forcing him to net his return. Sampras's final advantage came when he backhanded a service return just on the sideline, but a service winner and an ace finished the set and Sampras's last chance.

Tom Gorman, the U.S. captain, did not question his choice of Sampras for the weekend match, or of putting in Ken Flach and Robert Seguso to play doubles after an absence since the semifinal loss to Germany in 1989. Flach and Seguso were defeated by Leconte and Forget, 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, on Saturday.

"I thought if Pete just played 75 percent of what he had been doing, we'd come through," Gorman said. "But we didn't know about Leconte. And he's the man. He was great."

To be sure, Leconte was the greater part of the doubles victory, making Forget's emotional catharsis Sunday all the more sweet. Saturday, Noah was calling Leconte's play "spectacular" and commending Forget for being "steady." The main question for Forget was how it felt to be partnered with someone "playing on a cloud."

"People forget that Henri was once one of the 10 best players in the world," said Forget, although since back surgery in 1989 his teammate has more often dwelt below No. 100 and was not chosen for this squad until early last week.

For Noah, as for the original Musketeers, it was all for one and no man more important than another. But despite the help of Fabrice Santoro, Arnaud Boetsch and Olivier Delaitre at various points along the road here, it came down to two players, Forget and Leconte. And to the gut instincts of another, Noah.

"I knew Guy could beat anybody," said Noah, "and I knew Henri could beat anybody."

Florida Hands State Second Straight Loss

The Associated Press

Florida has ended Florida State's slim hopes for a national championship and become a longshot title contender itself.

The fifth-ranked Gators used a dominating defense to beat the No. 3 Seminoles, 14-9, on Saturday in Gainesville, ending a four-game losing streak against their intrastate rivals.

"It's been a long time coming," said defensive tackle Brad Culpepper, who helped the Gators limit Florida State to 37 rushing yards. "I'd rather beat them four years in a row, but I'm proud to be part of the team that stopped the streak."

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

It was the second straight defeat for Florida State (10-2), which lost its No. 1 ranking after falling to Miami two weeks ago. The Seminoles will close their season against Texas A&M in the Cotton Bowl.

"Being No. 1, we were targets all year. We might have run out of some juice at the end," said Florida State's quarterback, Casey Weldon. "I don't think we can even consider it a good season now with the expectations we had."

The victory was the eighth straight for Florida (10-1), the Southeastern Conference champion, which will meet No. 18 Notre Dame in the Sugar Bowl. The Gators need a victory over the Irish and bowl losses by top-ranked Miami and No. 2 Washington to have a shot at the national title.

Shane Matthews threw for 208 yards and one touchdown and Errict Rhett rushed for 109 yards and one touchdown for the Gators. But the Florida defense was the key, pressuring Weldon all day and shutting down the Seminoles' explosive offense.

No. 1 Miami 39, San Diego St. 12: Gino Torretta threw for 485 yards, a school record, and four touchdowns as the Hurricanes (11-0) got a convincing victory in Miami that made it almost certain they will retain the top spot going into their Orange Bowl game against Nebraska on New Year's night.

Washington (11-0), which will play No. 4 Michigan in the Rose Bowl, trailed Miami by 15 first-place votes last week.

A bright spot for the Aztecs (8-3-1) was Marshall Faulk, who became the first freshman to win the NCAA rushing title. He gained 154 yards on 27 carries to finish the season with 1,429 yards in nine games.

No. 8 Alabama 13, Auburn 6: Freshman David Palmer's running and receiving helped Alabama beat Auburn in Birmingham and saddle the Tigers (5-6) with their first losing season since 1981. Alabama (10-1) will play No. 15 Colorado in the Blockbuster Bowl; Auburn won't be going to a bowl game for the first time since 1982.

No. 9 Tennessee 45, Vanderbilt 0: Andy Kelly threw two touchdown passes, one to defensive tackle Shazzon Bradley on a fake field goal, as Tennessee (9-2, 5-2 SEC) trampled Vanderbilt (5-6, 3-4) in Knoxville, Tennessee. The Vols will play No. 6 Penn State in the Fiesta Bowl.

No. 11 Nebraska 19, No. 19 Oklahoma 14: Freshman Calvin Jones ran 15 yards for the go-ahead touchdown with 2:57 left in Lincoln, Nebraska, sending the Cornhuskers to the Orange Bowl.

The Cornhuskers (9-1-1, 6-0-1 Big Eight) battled back from a 14-3 first-half deficit to get a share of the Big Eight title with Colorado (8-2-1, 6-0-1). The Orange Bowl took higher-ranked Nebraska.

No. 13 Clemson 33, Duke 21: Reserve quarterback Richard Moncrief ran 34 yards for one fourth-quarter touchdown Sunday and passed 34 yards to Terry Smith for another as Clemson (9-1-1) beat Duke in Tokyo.

Duke (4-6-1) threw a scare into the Tigers on Dave Brown's scoring passes of 55 and 72 yards to Brad Breedlove, giving the Blue Devils a 14-7 lead late in the third quarter.

No. 18 Notre Dame 48, Hawaii 42: In Honolulu, Tony Brooks and Jerome Bettis each scored two touchdowns as Notre Dame (9-3) outlasted Hawaii in a game with nearly 1,000 yards in offense.

The Irish amassed 499 yards but surrendered 473.

No. 22 Tulsa 31, SMU 26: T. J. Rubley threw three touchdown passes, including the go-ahead score to Chris Penn with 8:36 remaining, as Tulsa rallied to beat Southern Methodist (1-10) in Dallas. Tulsa (9-2) will play San Diego State in the Freedom Bowl.

No. 25 Georgia 18, Georgia Tech 15: Garrison Hearst scored on a 69-yard run and set up the winning field goal with a 30-yard run as Georgia ended Tech's 17-game home winning streak.

Hearst ran for 175 yards against Tech's defense, which had been allowing only 100 yards per game on the ground.

Georgia (8-3) snapped a two-game losing streak against Tech (7-5), which will play Stanford in the Aloha Bowl. The Bulldogs are bound for an Independence Bowl matchup with Arkansas.

- Houston's David Klingler set 11 more NCAA records in a 52-46 loss to Texas Tech. Klingler completed 40 of 71 passes for 533 yards and six touchdowns against the Raiders. He finished his college career with 54 NCAA records.

U.S. Gets Lucky, Tops Norway, 2-1, For Soccer Title

By Barbara Basler

New York Times Service

GUANGZHOU, China — The United States won its first international soccer championship Saturday night as forward Michelle Akers-Stahl scored both goals to beat Norway, 2-1, in the first World Cup tournament for women.

Amid a huge shower of fireworks, with a Chinese pop song blaring from stadium loudspeakers, the 18 jubilant Americans received their championship medals and big bouquets of flowers, as friends and parents in the stands cheered hoarsely and waved small American flags.

A crowd of 65,000 packed Tianhe Stadium in this sprawling southern China city for the final, cheering both teams and even trying to perfect the wave.

They saw an evenly played first half, in which each side scored once. The Norwegians largely controlled the second half, until two minutes before the end of the match.

Then Akers-Stahl stole a weak pass back to the Norwegian goalie by defender Tina Svensson — an incredible lapse for a world-class player — dodged around goalie Reidun Seth and pushed the game-winner into the net.

"Norway had the run of play and we got the break," said the U.S. coach, Anson Dorrance. "I consider my team an excited but certainly very lucky world champion."

But Dorrance added, "I feel what we've done here is proof to the world we are a developing soccer nation."

Bills Clinch AFC East Title With 24-13 Victory Over Jets

The Associated Press

The Buffalo Bills won their 17th straight home game and their fourth straight American Football Conference East title on Sunday with a 24-13 victory over the New York Jets on Sunday in Orchard Park, New York.

Buffalo (11-3) took another step toward ensuring home-field advantage in conference playoffs by turning three New York turnovers into 17 points in dropping the Jets, who still have wild card hopes, to 7-6.

Jim Kelly, who finished 21-for-38 for 251 yards, threw touchdown passes to Andre Reed and James Lofton. Ken Davis ran for a 3-yard score and Scott Norwood connected on a 31-yard field goal as the Bills overcame two fumbles and two interceptions.

The Jets scored on a 3-yard run by Brad Baxter and Pat Leahy's field goals of 19 and 23 yards.

Thurman Thomas finished with 124 yards on 23 carries yards and Buffalo's Bruce Smith, last year's Defensive Player of the Year, made a successful return from preseason knee surgery with a sack and four tackles.

New York was in the game until late in the fourth quarter when, trailing 17-13 and driving deep in Buffalo territory, Rob Moore fumbled and Mark Kelso recovered at the Bills' 7. Kelly then moved the Bills on one of their few successful drives of the game, finding Lofton for a 27-yard score that clinched the victory.

Dolphins 33, Bucs 14: Mark Higgs replaced a fumble-plagued Sammie Smith and rushed for 131 yards in 25 carries to lead Miami past Tampa Bay in Miami. The Dolphins (7-6) improved their chances at an AFC wild-card berth and surmounted the .500 mark for the first time this season. Tampa Bay fell to 2-11.

Higgs, who started Miami's first six games when Smith was hurt, regained the job after Smith lost three fumbles near the opposing goal line in the past five games.

Higgs lost a fumble on his third carry Sunday, but he bounced back to gain 103 yards in the first half and spark a 24-point second quarter that gave Miami a 24-7 halftime lead. Higgs's 100-yard effort was the first for the Dolphins since he reached that milestone in each of the season's first two games.

NFL ROUNDUP

The Dolphins scored on six consecutive possessions and totaled a season-high 468 yards to cruise to their most lopsided victory of the year.

Falcons 35, Packers 31: Chris Miller, getting off a sick bed at halftime, completed a 16-yard touchdown pass to Andre Rison with 41 seconds remaining to give the Atlanta the home victory.

Atlanta's game-winning touchdown came from a break. Green Bay's punter, Paul McJulien, bobbled a snap and was forced to keep the ball, running out of bounds on his 41, well short of a first down.

After being sacked on first down, Miller completed a 10-yard pass to Mike Pritchard and a 21-yarder to Rison before hitting for the game winner.

With Mike Tomczak passing for three touchdowns, two to Sterling Sharpe, the Packers had taken a 31-28 lead on Chris Jacke's 27-yard field goal with 3:21 remaining. The Falcons then drove from their 22 to the Green Bay 27 where Norm Johnson was lined up to try to extend his string of 13 consecutive field goals.

Two consecutive false starts by Oliver Barnett and Chris Hinton set Atlanta back 10 yards, putting Johnson out of range.

Atlanta then tried a desperation pass on fourth-and-16, but Miller's attempt fell incomplete.

Green Bay (3-10) had a 14-point lead twice in the game before blowing it in a hurry in the fourth quarter.

The Falcons (8-5) struck for two touchdowns in 11 seconds to erase a 28-14 deficit early in the final period.

Browns 31, Colts 0: Kevin Mack caught a touchdown pass and ran 51 yards for another touchdown as Cleveland scored after each of four turnovers by Indianapolis.

Cleveland (6-7) put the game away with four straight touchdowns in the second quarter against the error-plagued Colts (1-12) in Indianapolis.

Mack rushed for 69 yards and Joe Morris ran for 68. Bernie Kosar was 18 of 23 for 189 yards and the touchdown pass to Mack.

SIDELINES

Giants' Mitchell Accused of Rape

CHULA VISTA, California (AP) — Kevin Mitchell, the San Francisco Giants' outfielder, has been arrested and booked for investigation of rape, battery and false imprisonment, authorities said.

Mitchell, a 30-year-old former All-Star, posted bail Saturday night and was released pending a hearing.

Police said that a woman acquainted with Mitchell reported that she had been raped at the player's home in Chula Vista.

For the Record

Werder Bremen beat Bayern Munich, 4-3, in a German first division soccer match Saturday night for Bremen's first victory in Munich since 1968. *(AP)*

Alex Wyllie, the subject of widespread criticism since the World Cup, said Saturday he is quitting as New Zealand's rugby coach. *(AP)*

The Soviet Union won the men's World Cup volleyball tournament in Tokyo Sunday with a better set average after it tied Cuba and the United States with a 4-1 record. *(AFP)*

George Perles, forced to choose between the jobs of athletic director and football coach at Michigan State, said he will continue coaching at least until his contract expires after the 1997 season. *(AP)*

Luc Longley, the 7-foot, 2-inch Australian who was the Minnesota Timberwolves' first-round draft pick, made his NBA debut Saturday night and missed two shots entirely, threw away a pass and was called for a foul in the four minutes he played during the 79-78 loss to the Dallas Mavericks. He said: "It gets better from here, guaranteed." *(AP)*

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A Clandestine Warning of Grim History

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

SAARBRUCKEN, Germany — When the artist Jochen Gerz stood up before the Saarbrücken Stadtverband on Aug. 29, all the Christian Democratic members, about one-third of the municipal body, walked out.

Gerz had come to present a project which had already won the support of the Saarland's minister-president, Oskar Lafontaine, who is also vice president of the German Social Democratic Party. Entitled "1,926 Stones — a Monument Against Racism," it will actually be invisible. (Gerz would like the square on which it stands to be renamed: Square of the Invisible Monument). But mere invisibility does not prevent it from raising some people's hackles.

At a press conference last week to announce official approval of Gerz's project, a local journalist voiced the feelings of the opposition by asking, in effect: Why Saarbrücken? Thereby hangs a tale.

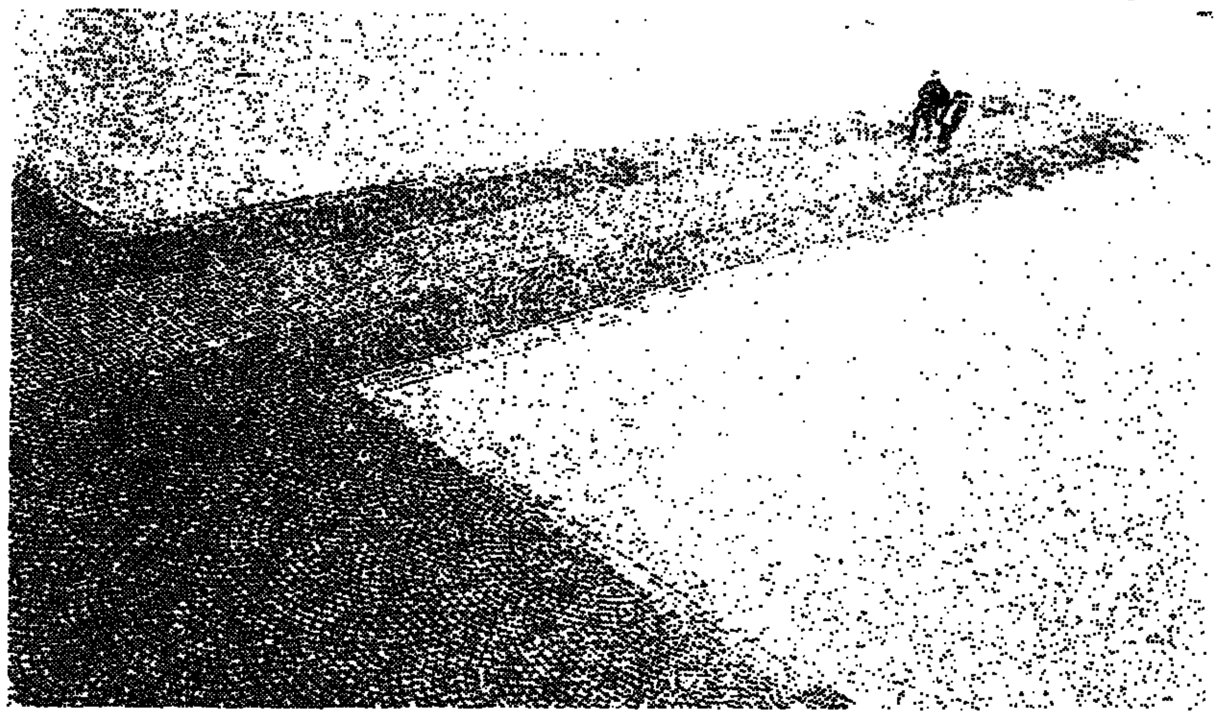
Gerz, who with his wife, Esther, had already created a "Monument Against Fascism" in Hamburg in 1986, arrived in Saarbrücken last year as a guest professor at the school of fine arts. One of the first things he visited there was the Museum of Regional History, in the basement of the wing of the Saarbrücker Schloss, which during the war had housed the Gestapo. He was deeply impressed by a vestige of that time: a tiny cell, six square meters (65 square feet), in which 16 people had been locked up for three months at a time.

Most of the walls are covered with inscriptions giving the names, place and date of birth and dates of detention of the prisoners, men and women — Russians, Poles, Ukrainians, Italians, French, some of whom have been interviewed by the museum curators. It reminded Gerz of his Hamburg monument, on which passers-by are invited to sign their names.

Stirred by these poignant traces, Gerz submitted the idea of a new and wholly invisible monument to his students.

He had observed that the approach to the the castle, which also houses the Museum of Regional History, was paved with cobblestones. Why not, he suggested, contact Jewish communities in Germany, obtain lists of Jewish graveyards in use during the Nazi period, clandestinely dig up a corresponding number of stones and carve the name of a graveyard under each one? Then the stones could be replaced in their original position, the inscription facing downward so that it could not be seen.

The students liked the idea, the school approved it and work began. First came the business of contacting the leaders of the 66 Jewish communities in Germany, gaining their confidence, overcoming whatever reticence they might feel and persuading them to provide the list and approve the venture.



Martin Blanke

The cobblestoned approach to the Saarbrücker Schloss. The darker stones are the ones with the hidden engravings. Left, the engraved face of one of the stones.

In some cases, they discovered, the local communities comprise no more than a few aged members, some of them tending, or merely preserving the memory of more than 90 cemeteries. The next stage called for digging up the stones. Eight students went to work late at night, posting lookouts and sitting on the cobblestone path, brandishing bottles of beer and occasionally intoning snatches of raucous songs to suggest that they were just having a party.

"I had to shake them up a bit at first," Gerz recalls, "to remind them that this was not a lark."

Once a paving stone had been removed it was replaced by a placebo with a hole bored as a marker. This system was replaced by a nail inserted into a hole drilled on the underside of the stone so that it could be located with a metal detector.

The stones that had been removed were taken back to the art school and once the name of a cemetery, along with the date on which the name had been communicated, had been engraved on the underside, they were replaced.

Gerz and his students had originally received a list of 1,648 cemeteries on German soil, but Gerz estimates that they may ultimately receive as many as 2,200, which would mean changing the number in the title. "There are 8,000 cobblestones in the path leading up to the castle," Gerz explained, "so that one stone out of four will bear an inscription."

The venture raised two crucial problems. One was that of legality. The other was funding.

Gerz wrote to Lafontaine and revealed the existence of the venture. Lafontaine donated 10,000 Deutsche marks (about $6,300) from a special fund and made helpful suggestions for further funding, but also pointed out that the venture was illegal and that it was not within his power to change that.

The vote in the Stadtverband was favorable to the project, despite the walkout of the CDU members, and last Tuesday Lafontaine attended a luncheon held on the occasion of the announcement making the project official. Reflecting on the rise of ethnic violence in Germany and elsewhere in recent months, Lafontaine observed that the monument was timely.

"A few years ago," he said, "I could not have imagined that ethnic conflicts would once again become a major issue. This being so, we should not fall behind on our own history. We should not let the ethnic view of our social being supplant the republican view. For wherever the ethnic view prevails, there is war."

The monument being invisible, nobody will have occasion to see the engravings on the stones, but on its official inauguration, planned for April 1993, an exhibition of photos of all the stones will be held in the Regional History Museum wing now under construction.

Why Saarbrücken? Gerz points out that "the monument is not an accusation." It is, rather, an act of recollection, comparable to the decision to preserve the names scribbled on the cell wall in the basement of the castle, and in this way it may be regarded as a coming to terms with the past.

"Saarbrücken" says Gerz, "stands on the periphery of Germany, and I feel this periphery provides a more suitable location for this monument for homeless cemeteries than would the center."

LANGUAGE

Watching for the Poetic Allusions

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Headline writers are the poets of the universe next door. These eye-strained wretches understand the restraints of space and meter that bind the writers of Shakespearean sonnets (three quatrains followed by a couplet) or of Japanese *haiku* (three lines, having five, seven and five syllables). Like the poet, the headline writer tries to shoehorn great messages into a few words; some, to show an affinity to poetry, slip allusions to famous poems into their everyday headlines.

Most of us miss these allusions; they are private communications to the cognoscenti, phrases out of our literary past scribbled by our horseless headmen across a newspaper page, put in a bottle and thrown out to the sea of faces. Thanks to the members of the Poetic Allusion Watch, these furtive expressions of our subliminal culture are spotted when washed up on the beach of this column.

Consider a piece by C. G. Cupic datelined Osijek, Yugoslavia, about the civil war between Serbs and Croats, beginning: "The River Drava flows lazily across the rich Slavonian plain." The International Herald Tribune headline writer capitalized on the sense of place in the feature lead by writing, "On a Darkening Plain, War and Reconciliation."

If Memory's fond deceiver serves, that comes from Matthew Arnold's "Dover Beach," published in 1867, perhaps written around 1848, to suggest the poet's concern with the third wave of the European revolution. "And we are here as on a darkling plain/Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,/Where ignorant armies clash by night."

Let us be true to one another: When it came to the key word, the poetic allusioneer choked. *Darkling* was changed to *darkening*, perhaps by another editor unversed in verse, or by the original headline writer who didn't remember the line correctly or who thought the archaic word was too much for a modern audience. *Darkling* dates back to Middle English as an adverb for "in the dark," and by the 18th century it was used as an adjective for "obscure, lying in darkness": James Russell Lowell, his horny hand toiling in an 1884 ode to the poet Oliver Wendell Holmes, used it this way: "As many poets with their rhymes/Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms." But "on a darkling plain" is the most famous context of the moody word.

□

Above Russell F. Weigley's review of "Fatal Decision: Anzio and the Battle for Rome" by Carlo D'Este, the New York Times Book Review headline writer chose "Someone Had Blundered." As Emil Kaczor of Detroit noted, this was from Alfred, Lord Tennyson's 1854 "The Charge of the Light Brigade," an apt allusion to the bloody beachhead at Anzio in World War II: "Forward, the Light Brigade!'/Was there a man dismayed?/Not though the soldier knew/Some one had blundered." In this allusion, the poet's two-worded *some one* was written in the modern style as *someone*, probably because someone hung up on the stylebook had goofed.

A nice literary, though not poetic, allusion was noted by Joel F. Studebaker of Princeton, New Jersey, in The New York Times's headline over a sports-page story from Chicago that begins, "Mark Grace capped a three-run rally in the ninth inning with a two-out double." The head: "Grace, Under Pressure in 9th, Doubles to Cap Cubs' Rally." In The New Yorker magazine of Nov. 30, 1929, Ernest Hemingway, one of the mighty minds of old, defined *guts* as "grace under pressure."

An *Op-Ed* page editor at The New York Times headed a piece by Ernesto F. Betancourt "Let Cuba Be Cuba"; this, as Jeffrey Page of the Passaic, New Jersey, office of The Record notes, "assumes that I associate the line with 'Let Reagan Be Reagan' and that I am satisfied with the secondary originality (it is from Jack Kemp, right?)."

This was a phrase popularized by Jack F. Kemp, who disclaims coinage, in urging White House "handlers" to permit Reagan to express his true nature. It had previously appeared in January 1982 as a theme of a United States Information Agency global broadcast directed at Soviet imperialists to "Let Poland Be Poland."

When Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh was arrested for some wrongdoing, the Washington Post editorialist Meg Greenfield was heard to murmur, "Let Bhagwans be Bhagwans," a play on *bygones* from Sir Francis Nethersole's 1648 "Let bygans be bygans." The usage, however, was bottomed on a 1938 work by the poet Langston Hughes titled "Let America Be America Again," which states, "O, let America be America again —/The land that never has been yet —/And yet must be —/The land where *every* man is free."

□

Poetic allusions are not limited to headline writers. We have this literary allusion from a New York Times editorialist to cast doubt on Iranian denials of complicity in the murder of a translator of "The Satanic Verses," Salman Rushdie's reputedly blasphemous novel: "Circumstantial evidence, like finding feathers in the cat's milk, can be highly persuasive."

See Henry David Thoreau's journal entry of Nov. 11, 1854: "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk."

"The alteration is appropriate," finds Gary Muldoon of Rochester, New York. "Thoreau's reference to fish has to do with milk that's been adulterated — not exactly one of big business's scams du jour. Only by knowing of the problems of yesteryear does one readily grasp Thoreau's reference. The Times's mentioning of feathers makes the statement more accessible, conjuring images of Sylvester finally getting the jump on poor Tweety Bird."

Journalists are not alone in the poetic allusion dodge. In Arizona, before entering an airtight greenhouse called Biosphere 2 with seven other intrepid ecologists, Dr. Roy Walford, a gerontologist and survivalist, was quoted as telling the world: "Listen, there is a hell of a universe next door waiting to be born."

That was not an idle reference to nearby California or Nevada; as Arnold Henderson of Highland Park, New Jersey, points out, that is an allusion to a fictional doctor's line in the poet e.e. cummings's 1944 "1x1" (or "one times one"). The uncapitalized cummings liked to paint words on a page, so here is his layout:

A world of made
is not a world of born . . .
We doctors know
a hopeless case if —
listen: there's a hell of
a good universe next
door; let's go

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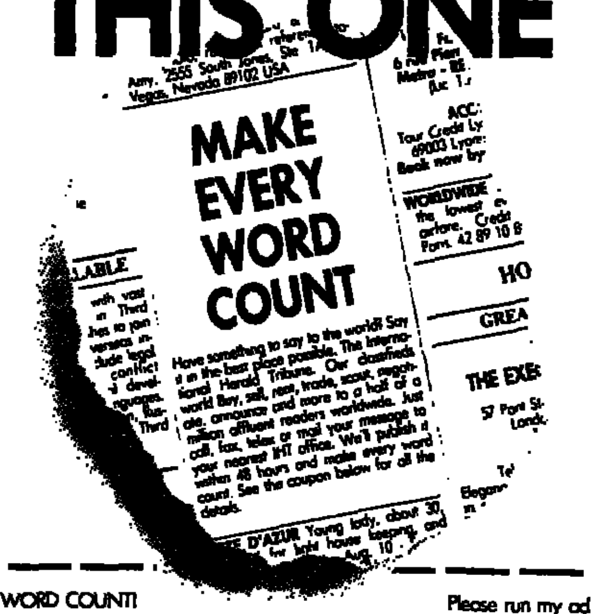

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